THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 159

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

TERMS FOR 1869:

DAILY—Yearly, by mail (in advance) $10 00
Six months, do do .... [illegible]
One month, do do .... [illegible]
One week, payable to carrier or agent .... [illegible]
WEEKLY—One copy, one year .... [illegible]
Clubs of five to ten copies, each 1 75
One copy for six months 1 50

An extra copy will be sent to the person who makes up a club of ten, and an additional copy for every twenty subscribers thereafter. A copy of the AVALANCHE CALENDAR will be sent to every subscriber to the Weekly.

Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourselves as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

An effort is on foot to close Nashville stores at six p.m. during the summer.

An effort will be made to-morrow to remove the Nashville Receiver.

Adolph Nelson is out for the Legislature in Davidson county.

Mrs. Hattie Winchester burned herself to death in Chicago, Thursday.

The Galveston *Herald*, after an existence of two weeks, is dead.

One policeman killed another in Louisville Thursday night.

General Canby has extended the stay-law in Virginia to January 1, 1870.

Colfax and wife weigh one hundred and fifty-eight pounds each.

Burlingame is making a short visit to London.

Prince Arthur will, while in Canada, be attached to the Rifle Brigade.

Edward E. Hale and Chas. F. Adams are among the new overseers of Harvard.

Raven hair is worth only half as much as the blonde in the New York market.

A Catholic priest has married in Circleville, Ohio. He was promptly excommunicated.

The first brick house in Iowa was built by Judge Rerer, of Burlington, in 1839.

Spotted Tail, with two hundred lodges, has left his reservation, and is going to Hays City, Kansas.

The engineer's office of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad has been moved to Lebanon.

A Baptist minister of Paris, Illinois, has gone mad upon the subject of war fortifications.

Eleven prisoners escaped from jail in Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Mo., the other night.

Six and a half cents is the regular price for fat cattle in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

The valley of Virginia will yield five million bushels of wheat this season.

The negroes in Maryland are more defiant, insulting and riotous than those of any other State.

A potato of the exact shape and proportions of a small Teal duck astonishes a Columbus (Ga.) editor.

The Nashville police arrested three hundred and forty-two lawbreakers in June.

China is getting up a war nowise inferior to those of the most enlightened nations, in point of mortality.

L. Hitchcock, while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of a four story window of the International Hotel, Omaha, and was killed.

Somebody puts forward the name of Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, for Attorney General of the United States.

It is said that Secretary Robeson is wholly in favor of the eight hour system, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to insure its adoption.

Baby show influences have had an effect upon Boston's floral arrangements. A peona united as triplets is attracting great attention there.

Mr. Wm. R. Smith was burned to death in a railway station at Farrabee, Indiana, one night last week. It is believed the house was first robbed.

George W. Leath, of Anderson county, announces himself a candidate for the Lower House in the next Legislature.

The New York *Times* is alarmed at the Chinese immigration to this country. Our colored people would do well to ponder it.

In old-fogyish Vermont, woman's right of representation is fearfully abridged. Out of eighty-five convicts in the State prison, only three are females.

Strawberries do not carry well on Eastern steamship lines. Whole cargoes of Virginia strawberries have been thrown into the river at New York.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard has been sentenced for thirty days to a Baltimore jail for the assault committed on her husband more than a year ago. She plead for mitigation of sentence, but in vain.

The Raleigh (North Carolina,) *Standard* nominates as its ticket for 1872, U. S. Grant for President and Governor Holden of that State for Vice President.

Some individual in Boston has proposed that the city purchase eight hundred acres of land near the Chestnut Hill reservoir for a grand park, and surpass Central Park.

Sunday evening the first train passed successfully over the Missouri river on the bridge at Kansas City. The train consisted of a locomotive and fourteen freight cars.

A few of the personal friends of John Mitchell, in St. Louis, swelled the proceeds of his late lecture by personal subscription to over $500, which amount was handed to him.

The Beefsteak Club of London is dead. For one hundred and thirty-four years did its jovial members meet and eat together. The society died on the 7th of April.

J. J. Kelly, of Nashville, has been appointed Commissioner of Registration for Bradley county, in place of James Ware, who resigned the office some days since.

The Cincinnati Red Stocking base ball club had a perfect ovation on their return Thursday, and in the evening they were given a banquet at the Gibson House, which was largely attended.

EVENING SHADOWS.

Surely the day is done!
'Tis set of sun.
Long fall the shadows from the snowy hills;
Not yet have waked the sleepy little rills;
But softly fair
Float everywhere—
Although the day is done.

Ah, yes! the day is done!
And one by one
The ghosts of twilight flit across the sky;
In-doors, the fire-elves on the carpet lie
Tired of the play,
The children say
Because the day is done.

We know the day is done!
Our feet have run
Unresting in the path that duty made,
Treading on thorns, of dangers not afraid,
Though night hours fleet;
And rest is sweet
And day again comes on.

The day of life is done!
And set the sun!
Eyes dim to fairest lights that each can show,
Ears heedless, though entrancing music flow,
And marble brow
Unwrinkled now—
Indeed, the day is done!

But is the day not done,
And set the sun?
When seas of amber light transfuse the air,
And Paradise flowers bloom everywhere?
O'er purple hills
The sunrise thrills—
Heaven's day is just begun!

A Woman Hater.

[From the Baltimore Home Journal.]

An advertisement appeared in a daily paper for a milliner and shop-girl, at Madame Lavalle's, No. 121, Pearle street.

A pair of slender hands turned the paper over; a pair of brown eyes wandered up and down the long column of "Wants," until they rested upon this.

"The very place, mamma," said Viola Burnett. And forthwith the little hat and neat little mantle were donned, and soon she was walking in the direction of Pearle street.

"I dare say that there have been many before me," she thought. "But, surely there is no harm in trying, when mamma and I needed money so much, and its coming all depends upon me."

It did not take long to bring her to No. 121 Pearle street, and she paused before the glass door to collect herself. There was but one lady within, and she felt much relieved, for she expected to see a crowd of eager applicants, among whom her chance would be but slight; and, to find it all quiet, and no one to face save the aforesaid lady engaged in looking over some boxes in the rear, was a pleasure unexpected.

She entered and the lady came forward. She was not very young, perhaps thirty, with a pretty, kindly face; and when Viola made known her errand, she gave a little laugh, and said, "Dear me! I am delighted! Such a string of applicants as I have had, and all of them sour-looking old maids. We should not have five customers in a week. What a sweet face you have! Are you experienced?"

"Yes, I have worked for a year in the establishment of Mrs. Latouche."

"Ah! her name is well known, and her work much admired. I am sure you will suit me. When will you begin?"

"Now, if you wish; I am anxious to begin as soon as you can find work for me."

"Do begin at once, and, to give us a specimen of your work, take this hat and trim it. You must know, my dear Miss—"

"Burnett."

"Ah, yes, Miss Burnett, that I have a brother, who is, in fact, the owner of this establishment, and it is to him you must look for directions for, to tell the truth, I am soon to be married."

Viola nodded, and allowed the French woman to go on.

"I am a widow, and have lived two long years in a state of single wretchedness, and have now resolved to again marry. This fact, you must understand, brings you directly under the attention of M. Paul Lavalle, who, by the way, I must inform you, is a thorough woman-hater."

"Is he old?" asked Viola.

"No; he is young; but he so utterly despises women that I believe he would discharge you were you to ask a question beyond your business. He is polite for all that, and may offer you the attention due to a lady; but I beg you to refuse every offer, for if you do not you will not long remain here."

The request was a strange one, but, nevertheless, easily granted, and she promised to do all in her power to retain her situation.

It was late in the afternoon before the gentleman arrived, and Viola only caught a glimpse of a tall, handsome man; then bent her eyes resolutely upon her work.

"My brother, Miss Burnett!"

Miss Burnett raised her beautiful eyes for a moment, and then went on with her work.

"Do you fancy this work, Miss Burnett?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"I am glad, for Adele is hard to please. Do you think you will be content to remain?"

"Yes, sir."

The gentleman turned away, evidently thinking it useless to try to engage her in conversation, and she went soberly on with her work.

It rained when the hour came for Viola to return home, and she stood a moment at the door, looking out into the dark, wet streets.

"Miss Burnett," said Mr. Lavalle, "allow me to see you home under my umbrella."

Viola was surprised. Not only because he was a rich man and she a poor milliner, and she wondered at his offer.

"No, thank you," she replied; "I can go alone."

He had not time to repeat his offer before she was out and half way down the street.

It was darker than she had supposed, and the rain fell in torrents; but she drew her mantle tightly around her, and with bowed head walked swiftly along. Before she reached the end of the street there came a sound of sharp, quick steps upon the pavement, and Paul Lavalle came up beside her.

"Of course you think me very bold, but I prefer to run the risk of incurring your displeasure rather than see you endanger your health by exposing yourself on such a night as this."

He drew her hand within his arm, and together they went to Mrs. Burnett's door. Viola allowed him to carry on the conversation, answering only when directly questioned, and then only in monosyllables. She could not help thinking, however, what a pleasant, agreeable gentleman he was, and half repented her promise to madame; but she managed to keep it, and bade him a formal good night with a cool little speech of thanks for his kindness.

She had no desire to lose her situation, but she was almost inclined to disbelieve madame's story. Well, it might be true; and if so, woman haters were certainly agreeable creatures.

The work became a pleasure since daily the establishment was brightened with the owner's presence; but Viola never forgot madame's warning. It was all in vain that he brought fruits and flowers, and praised her work. She never lifted her dark eyes at his pleasantries; and once when he chanced to clasp her white hand in the midst of a confused tangle of ribbons, she never spoke or smiled; and he would not have known that she observed the action, but for the dash of blood which swept across her round cheeks.

There were many more rainy nights, and many times the umbrella was brought fourth; and under its cover Viola trudged home beside Paul Lavalle. She thought him a strange man, and felt that madame had never clearly understood him. He seemed very unlike her notion of a woman-hater.

One day he dropped a note into her lap, saying: "Here is a letter for you, Miss Burnett. You will send a reply before I come again," and went away leaving her to stare wonderfully at the little note.

After awhile she opened it and read:

"VIOLA—You are a strange being, and I cannot understand you, but I understand my own heart, and it bids me say I love you. Will you give me the blessed right to call you my own, my wife? I told you I must know your reply before I again come, and so it must be. Viola, my darling, I await your answer. PAUL LAVALLE."

A joyous light broke over her face, and with a flood of happy tears, Viola wrote beneath, "I will be your wife."

"Why are you so bright, Viola?" asked madame, who had entered.

"Your brother, madame, has asked me to be his wife."

"And you told him—"

"Yes."

"My sweet Viola! I knew my plan would succeed. I have worked for months to bring this change in Paul's fortunes, but had been thus far unsuccessful. He declared that all women were husband-hunters, and that he would never marry one of them. I knew in an instant that you would please him, and so I trumped up the whole story. You will wonder at my anxiety, but will cease to do so when I tell you that I cannot marry until he is settled in life. Bless your heart, I am delighted."

Paul came in less than an hour and told her the same story; and together they walked to Viola's mother, and she joined in their happiness. If he ever was a woman-hater, he laid it aside when he married, and became a model husband.

Not So Bad.

REFLECTIONS OF A FASHIONABLE GIRL.

[From Hearth and Home.]

SCENE: *Sidewalk on Fifth Avenue.*

Dear me! What a hot day! If I'd known it I might have worn my lace bonnet—this heavy thing nearly kills me. Maybe its my hair that weighs my head down so; but I can't help that—I'd look like a fright if I'd made my chignon smaller—never do in the world. Madame Pauline said they'd be wearing more hair than ever this spring—but I can't get any more on my head. Oh! yes, I might have curls—four coming out from the top would be sweet; I'll buy them this very day, I declare I will—only my color's so hard to match. Goodness! what a forlorn creature this is coming—it's a shame to let such objects walk the streets. A little more, and she'd have rubbed right against me—as if I could stop and take out my money for her here on the avenue! Dear me! what awful feet such people have. They look just like the statues' feet—so wide and everything—I don't like like statue's feet—but these French heels are lovely, if they do hurt—they make your foot look so beautifully short; it's fun to step from a wet spot to a dry one, and see what little bits of footprints one makes; still they're anything but comfortable—I wonder if other girls' feet hurt like mine do. It isn't so bad when you walk alone, because you can take little steps, but when a gentleman joins you it's awful, though they think they're following your pace exactly. I've walked four blocks and haven't met a soul I know—wonder if my skirt is out nice and full behind—shouldn't be surprised if the bow's crooked—nevermind; when I pass by Goupil's new store I can see myself in the plate glass. His windows are splendid for that.

The grass in this area is just the color of my new grenadine. It's a lively color for grenadines. I declare if there isn't a Marguerite growing naturally, right inside the railing! I'd like to have it if it would keep fresh—it looks so much like the finest French flower. How exquisitely they do make French flowers—that bunch in the bonnet ahead is too lovely! They're pink violets. Why, that's a bran' new thing. I must have some pink violets in my tulle bonnet, if Madame Pauline thinks they'll suit my complexion. It's real hard never to be able to wear anything but blue.

Oh, there's a hump-backed man—what a queer shadow he makes as he crosses the street! The sun's dreadfully hot, and my elbow positively aches from holding my shade up so long. I wish gloves didn't hurt so. If you get them large enough not to hurt, they look ridiculous. There's a man reading in that omnibus. What a queer idea—he must want to read. It must be an awful bore to read much. There, I promised cousin Susan I would read the life of Mrs. Fry, and I didn't do it. She said it would open my eyes—now, what did she mean by that? Any way, I didn't open them, for before I had read ten pages I was so sleepy I couldn't keep my place; besides, my new cluster pin hurt my chin so when I bent my head over I had to put up the book.

What's the little girl searching for, I wonder—oh! its that gray cat. If it wasn't for the looks of the thing, I'd stop and tell her I saw pussy slip under that thick bush. It must be perfectly splendid to be a cat, and never have to wear a belt. These belted street suits have to be so tight to look like anything. Oh! if there isn't Harry Scott—he certainly means to join me. I do wonder if I am all right—wish I'd a chance to bite my lips. Yes, he's coming right toward me. How delightful it is to walk on the avenue.

Yeth, thir, a lovely day—No, thir—Oh, yeth, indeed—I hear you're thplendid on the velothipede—Oh, no, couldn't tell you who thaid it—Yeth, indeed—No, thir—Ith it?—etc., etc., etc.

News and Other Paragraphs.

Sweet children—lavender kids.—*Judy.*

Kate Field is called the "Critical Girl" of the period.

At West Point it is fashionable to wear jockey hats at dinner.

Princess Dagmar has a son who is heir to the Russian crown.

Why are Victoria's pastry cooks like the Canadas? Because they are the Queen's Doughminions.

An extraordinary locality—the locality where the Dead Sea.

Incendiary language—"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

To know how a bad man will act when in power, says Montague, reverse all the doctrines he preached when obscure.

When a woman confesses a fault, you may be pretty sure she has committed a crime.

There were not righteous people enough in Sodom to spare it, but there was a pretty good Lot.

It is said when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two she begins to get alarmed at his indifference.

If you begin to apologize for what cannot be defended, you will end by defending what cannot be apologized for.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was still in the land of the living: "No, but I am almost there."

It is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

Balzac says women of forty-five often have new and stronger affections than ever before, and their love is deeper and more disinterested than when they were young.

An honest Dutchman on being asked how often he shaved, replied, "Dree dimes a week every tay but Soontay; den I shafe every tay."

Ladies don't know whether they like smoking or not. With special favorites they like it, and with no favorites they detest it.

The other Sunday, a lady preacher in Wisconsin discoursed from the text: "I say unto you, watch!" and the next week the gallant youths of her congregation gave her a nice gold one.

Heinrich Heine said women always wrote with one eye on their page, and the other on some man, except the Countess of Hahn-Hahn, who had but one eye. That no doubt was on the man.

"My son," said an anxious father, "why do you use that nasty tobacco?" The boy, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied: "To get the juice."

"LE FOLLET."

Three women went shopping out in the West,
Out into the West End of London Town;
Each had on the bonnet she kept for her best,
And they ordered things wholesale, and had 'em "put down;"
For men must work, and women must waste,
And what's earn'd at leisure is spent in haste,
Though the husbands are moaning.

Three men sat up at a latesome hour,
And trimm'd their accounts as the sun went down;
They look'd for a squall, and they looked sad and sour,
And their coat-sleeves were rolled up, all ragged and brown;
For men must work, and women must waste,
And be dressed in the hight of fashion and taste,
Though the husbands are moaning.

Three writs they are out in the bailiff's hands,
On the suing of one who wants money down;
But the debtors, poor devils! can't meet their demands,
So they go to a sponging house kept in the town;
For men must work, and women must waste,
And the parents are beggard, the children disgraced,
And good-bye to papa and his moaning.
[New York Sun.

HORRIBLE.

Brutal Treatment of Fenians in English Prisons—O'Donovan Rossa in a "Punishment Cell"—The Way the Prisoners are Tortured.

Correspondence New York World.]

LONDON, June 9.

A horrible story was told in the British Parliament, on the fourth day of this month, in reply to a question addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in regard to certain long-continued and brutal cruelties inflicted upon the Fenian prisoners at Pentonville and Millbank, and especially upon O'Donovan Rossa. The Home Secretary said that he "would not weary the House with a statement of the offenses committed by Rossa, and of the punishment he received," but would content himself with describing what happened in the month of June, 1868.

HOW ROSSA WAS TREATED.

On the first of that month "he was punished for insubordinate conduct in refusing to work in his cell, and his utensils were filthy." On the fifth he was reported "for highly insubordinate conduct, refusing to get out of bed, and using offensive language." (The truth appears to be that the punishment on the first, to inflict which, "three or four wardens" were probably required, had left the prisoner sick and sore, so that he was unable to rise and incapable of work.) But for this offense the prisoner received "three days of punishment diet." This stimulating diet, as we ascertain by reference to an authority on the subject, consists of "a two penny loaf once a day and a pint of water." The end of these days of feasting brought Rossa to the 9th of June, and on that day, being probably stimulated by his rich food, he was wicked enough to be guilty of "insubordinate and disrespectful conduct to the Governor," and further displayed the exuberance of his animal spirits and the malignancy of his heart by "willfully damaging two vests." For this he appears to have received six days of punishment in his cell—of what nature is not stated—and on the 15th he was reported "for refusing to leave his cell, for disrespectful conduct to the Governor, for refusing to clean his basin, for damaging his vest and a gutta-percha pipe." More punishment followed, and "on the 17th the Governor entered the cell where he was under punishment," and on that occasion Rossa, like a wild Irishman as he is, was so playful, and in such high glee, that he "threw the foul contents of his cell utensil into the Governor's face." For this offense, said the Home Secretary, "an ordinary prisoner would have been flogged," but Rossa being an extraordinary prisoner, was reserved for another "fate." He was shut up in a solitary cell for twenty days, awaiting the decision of the directors, and then was sentenced to "twenty-eight days' confinement in a punishment cell." Now these words do not seem very terrible, but if any one wishes to know what they really mean, let him turn to Charles Reade's story of Governor Hawes and his model jail in "It is Never too Late to Mend." The solitary confinement for twenty days was enough to drive the man mad; the twenty-eight days' confinement in the punishment cell was enough to kill him.

"A PUNISHMENT CELL"

in a British prison is "a pitch-dark dungeon," in which "the darkness is not like the darkness of our bed-rooms at night, in which the outlines of objects are more or less visible; it is the frightful darkness that chilled and crushed the Egyptians, soul and body; it is a darkness that might be felt." This terrible and unnatural privation of all light is very trying to all God's creatures; to none more so than to man, "and among men it is most distressing to those who have imaginations and excitability," like O'Donovan Rossa. A prisoner who was confined in such a cell only six hours was observed, on his release, "to be as white as a sheet, and to tremble violently all over, his body shaking, while every now and then a convulsive sob burst from his bosom." This is the effect of six hours of the punishment to which Rossa, for the crime of manifesting his esteem for the Governor, by the same means which Madame Socrates used in displaying her affection for her husband, was condemned for seventy-two hours. The sentence was for twenty-eight days, but the jailors, unwilling to lose their victim, did not venture to carry it out, and kept him for the other twenty-five days in a cell which was lighted. But they varied the torture by keeping him manacled, and occasionally investing him with

"THE PUNISHMENT JACKET."

This ingenious instrument has straps which are driven so tight that the sufferer's breath is impeded, and his heart, lungs and liver, are forced into unnatural contact. Then he is fastened to a wall so that he cannot move to ease the frightful cramps that attack him. As a climax there is a collar, with a rasped edge, stiff as iron, three and a half inches high; and "in this three-handed gripe the victim writhes, and sobs, and moans with anguish." Presently, that is in an hour or so, he faints—and then he is revived by buckets of cold water dashed over him. Mr. Richard Pigot, a well known gentleman of Dublin, who obtained permission to visit Rossa soon after he had been subjected to these tortures for forty-eight days—twenty days in "a solitary cell," three days in the "dark punishment cell," and twenty-five days in a "light punishment cell"—was shocked by the appearance he presented. "Before his imprisonment," says Mr. Pigot, "Rossa was a model of strength and symmetry, and of a most robust constitution," but he was now

"PREMATURELY AGED,"

and was worn out with labor and torture. If, weak from suffering and for want of sufficient food, he failed to perform his allotted task, he was punished by being deprived of one-half his food; and the next day, while thus still more weakened, was ordered to perform a full day's work in addition to the arrear's of the preceding day. Failing, of course, to accomplish this, he was again punished by the "jacket," the "punishment cell," and the "dark cell," and so the infernal work went on. In the presence of the governor of the jail Rossa told Mr. Pigot that for thirty-five days he was kept in a cell with his hands manacled. "They were not loosened even to enable him to take his food, which was left for him on the floor of his cell; and unless he elected to die of starvation, he had no alternative but to take it on all-fours as an animal does." The Home Secretary thought this could scarcely be true, but the Governor did not deny it to Mr. Pigot. And the Home Secretary admitted that all of the letters which Rossa had written to his wife, five in number, had been suppressed, "as they were full of false statements calculated to do mischief." It is a remarkable and cheering fact that since Mr. Pigot's letter was published another change has come over Rossa, and that the Governor now reports of him that "of all the Fenian prisoners he is the best behaved;" and that he now "receives no punishment." It is curious that this change should be simultaneous with the calling of public attention to his case. The truth no doubt is that his torturers became alarmed at the publicity given to their acts, and have ceased to persecute their victim for the present.

IRELAND.

Great Anti-Disendowment Meeting in Dublin—Revolutionary Talk.

The demonstration against the Irish Church bill, which took place on the 16th, at the Dublin Exhibition Palace, was decidedly the largest Protestant meeting ever held in the city of Dublin. One of its most prominent promoters, the Hon. David Plunkett, estimated the number at thirty-five thousand. The committee of the Protestant Defense Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, say that up to the morning of the day when the meeting was to be held twenty thousand tickets had been issued, and a few thousand more were distributed during the day. All classes of Protestants, the upper, the middle, and the humbler ranks of society, were represented on this occasion. There was a large muster of the clergy, and among the audience were lawyers, doctors, merchants and traders of a highly respectable position in society.

The main audience was assembled in the great concert room, which was densely crowded. Here Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., presided, and, in a brief speech, urged the Protestants to stand firm in the cause of their church, and to support the House of Lords in their rejection of Mr. Gladstone's unjust and iniquitous bill. The Chairman was followed by Mr. Faulkner, Q. C., who moved the following resolution: "That this meeting sees in the proposed Irish Church bill an abandonment of the principles upon which our constitution is founded, and hereby solemnly protest against it as irreligious and revolutionary."

Rev. Dr. Green seconded the resolution. Here are a few sentences from his speech. He believed that the time had come when the Peers of England would again prove themselves the saviors of the liberties of the nation. They had reason to believe that a reaction had set in that would hurl Mr. Gladstone from power, and would prove him to be a convicted traitor—a traitor to his former and better self, a traitor to his country, a traitor to his Queen, a traitor to his church, and a traitor to his God. The question was not whether the Church should be plundered, but whether the glorious Constitution of England should remain; whether that noble constitution that was established in 1688 and which had stood quiet and unmoved while the tide of revolution rocked the thrones of Europe to their centres, should fall and perish. Let England be assured that if that measure passed it would be only the first swell of a tide that would never cease to roll until it had undermined the throne of Great Britain. Their faith was dearer to them than their lives; that though the spirit of Protestantism might slumber for a season it was not dead—the spirit that snapped the boom at the Foyle, as if it were a rotten twig—the spirit that closed the gates of Derry—and the spirit that chased the craven champions of James and drove them like flocks of timid sheep into the Boyne—they would tell their Roman Catholic countrymen that they would not permit themselves to be deprived of their dearly-bought liberties, and that, if one or the other was to go to the wall it would not be the Protestants. The Rev. Mr. Foley, who had just returned from two months' labor in England, gave a glowing description of the great Manchester demonstration. They were going to stand by their liberties, said he, and he would like to see the man who would dare to put a pick-axe into the church that they had built with their own money. The Queen, God bless her, took a solemn oath at her coronation, and the only parties who could absolve her from it as regards the matter were the people of Ireland, on whose behalf it was taken. But were they consenting parties to her breaking this engagement? Was God a consenting party to her violating that oath? Could any man absolve the Queen from that solemn oath? They protested against the insult that was offered to the Queen, to the religion of the nation, by this conspiracy against Protestantism, by this agent of Rome, who had absolution in his pocket.

THE SECOND MEETING.

Another meeting was held in the transept of the building. This was presided over by Sir Richard Orpen, an attorney, who informed his hearers that he had met that evening to protest against an attempt by an act of Parliament, brought forward by an apostate minister, to rob them of their liberties, their religion, and their properties. The resolutions adopted at the first meeting were proposed and carried at this. The principal speaker was Archdeacon Goold, who protested against the bill, and expressed his belief that it would unfold a new roll of misery for this unhappy country. Mr. Joshua H. Nunn, an attorney, declared that if there were a true spirit of loyalty in the empire the minister who had dared to introduce such a measure as Mr. Gladstone had done would be impeached. If the Revolution of 1688 was justifiable, the same means by which that revolution was achieved would be lawful to be resorted to maintain it. The time had arrived to tell the House of Commons, the House of Lords and their beloved monarch that the bill would not be submitted to by the Irish people. Mr. Nunn's sentiments were enthusiastically applauded.

A Boy's Composition on Ice.

I like ice. When it's cold, I like it best. Ice is good for a great many things. It is good to skate on, and it is good to make ice cream. I like to skate. Sometimes I lend my skate to Lizzie Jones, and she lets me buckle them on for her. She wears striped stockings, with red and white and blue stripes running around them, and her legs look like a stick of candy. Father says ice is good in cobblers. I don't know why it is better in cobblers than other ways. I suppose I shall be a good deal wiser when I grow up. I like ice-cream with plenty of vanilla in it. There is more ice-cream in summer than in winter, and more ice in winter than in summer. There are heaps of things I do not understand. Mother says if I eat too much ice-cream, it will make my stomach hurt. I eat all I want, but I am careful not to eat too much, because mother tells me not to. When next winter comes, Lizzie Jones and I are going to skate some more. There will not be any more winter until after summer comes. The seasons are mighty odd in this country. Sometimes winter comes before summer, and sometimes summer comes before winter. Spring always comes after winter. Father says I may have a new pair of skates next summer. When I get to be a man, I am going to pour red stuff on the ice to warm it, before I put it in my mouth, like father does.

"Can't" is spoken ten times where "can" is once. That is the proportion and the direction in which the world drifts.

There are not a few chaps about town whose skill in pedestrianism consists exclusively in unreceipted bills behind them.

It is not those who do the most, but the best work, that achieve the most. Blind industry is little better than beastly idleness.

Vanity ruins more people than vice, though in a more genteel way. One comes from weakness of mind, the other from a like defect in morals.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines IN THE WORLD EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER, Apothecary and Chemist.
Louisville, September 29, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefitted thereby. I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.
OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry recommended for those diseases in your valuable Almanac, and also the certificates of its having effected similar cures, and after trying other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,
WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and now, sir, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it altogether in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Arkansas.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Costiveness, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN Z. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three little children, I heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours, J. C. OATMAN,
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief, and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully, W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

VERNON, FLA., February 10, 1868.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—Six months ago I had given up all hope of ever being well again; I was a mere skeleton, and did not expect to live over a few months; all pronounced me in the last stage of consumption. About that time I began to use your Extract of Wild Cherry, and I continued to do so for several months, growing better daily, and increasing in flesh. I have been so much relieved that I now look forward to a long and happy life, and bless you for the wonderful cure.

Yours, with great respect,
MRS. ELEANOR G. BAKER.
Center Star, Ala.

Messrs. Edward Wilder & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have sold the last bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic and am having frequent calls for more, as it has not failed to give prompt, rapid and certain cure in all cases of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, wherever used. Please send me at once, per express, six dozen. Your prompt attention will oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

KOSSUTH, MISS., April 24, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your "Mother's Worm Syrup" is the best thing ever used in this country. Please send me at least a dozen more at once.

Yours truly, B. C. GATES.
By Wm. F. Wallace.

What the ablest and best medical men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of your great medical remedies that we cannot too forcibly urge their use in all the diseases for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, use your Bitters as a Tonic, Stimulant and Appetizer; your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever or Ague and Fever, and your Mothers' Worm Syrup, should always be used with children with worms over all similar preparations, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of constipated and sluggish bowels, as in such cases we have never known them to fail.

For sale by all dealers.
EDWARD WILDER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, 215 Main street, Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.

For sale in Memphis by
G. G. WARD & BRO.
W. H. WILKERSON & CO.
J. W. JONES & CO.
Also, all Dealers. jel7

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY:

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 43 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel9

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the grades of the following streets have been adopted, and profiles exhibiting the same have been filed in the Mayor's office, to-wit:

Union avenue, from Manassas street to East street.
Dubose avenue, from Marshall avenue to East street.
Spring street, from Dunn's west line to East street.
Vance street, from Third Bayou to East street.
Walnut street, from Union avenue to Vance street.
Middle street, from Union avenue to Vance street.
Marshall avenue, from Madison street to Dubose avenue.
Union street, from Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Marshall avenue.
East street, from Vance to Carr Avenue.
Carr avenue, from East street to Dunlap avenue.
Dunlap avenue, from Carr avenue to Fort Pickering Railroad.

Owners of property on any of the above streets are notified to examine the profiles and present any objection they may have to the grades thereon to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date.

J. H. HUMPHREYS,
jel8 City Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

To Contractors and Carpenters:

BETWEEN this and the 1st of July next the Building Committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Cotton Plant, Arkansas, will receive proposals for building a church. The building which it is desired to erect, will be framed, of the Gothic style, weatherboarded without, and lathed and plastered within; 60 feet in length by 35 feet in width, with a front elevation of 40 feet. There will be one main entrance, a vestibule 9 feet in width, with a gallery above it; two inside doors fronting two aisles, five windows on each side, and two doors in the end, one on each side of the pulpit. The committee propose to furnish the materials. It is desired that the house should be completed by the 1st of January next. Good security will be given for the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, on the part of the church, and it will be expected of the parties applying for the job to give satisfactory references and to furnish security for the fulfillment of their part of the contract in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Address, REV. SAM W. DAVIS,
or T. H. HENDERSON,
jel6 Cotton Plant, Ark.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 25th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SMITH, of Harrison's Store, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

je27 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. WINFIELD of Lagrange, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je28 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of May, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. F. FOLGER, individually and as one of the firm of C. H. Kibert & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN [illegible] COFFEE of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

je19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HUGH S. PIPKIN, of Madison county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN F. GATES, of Madison county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je16 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH L. GLOVER, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

je16 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 22d day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. FIEDELDEY, individually and as one of the firm of Moergel & Fiedeldey, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 22d day of May, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM WESCHE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

je26 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of M. C. & ROBT. E. CAYCE, individually and as partners of the firm of M. C. Cayce & Son, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

je23 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

Steam Saw Mill FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, newly set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn.; all complete and doing a fine business; teams and wagons all to be had. Sale to close up a trust deed and pay purchase money. Title good. We will sell privately until July [illegible], 1869, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be made easy. They will be made known on day of sale on place.

DAVID F. PALMER, Trustee.
je25 J. R. HILLS & GRIMES.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

At the

REVOLUTION ONE AND TWO DOLLAR STORE,

298 Main Street.

Sales will continue for

TWO DAYS ONLY,

As we are obliged to vacate the store now occupied by us on June 30th.

GOODS LOWER THAN EVER.

Those wishing to secure bargains should call at once.

MEMPHIS FOUNDRY,
—AND—
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

JOHNSON, RISK & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Fronts, Iron Fences, Railings and Verandas, Gratings, Bank Vaults, Doors, Jail Work, Railroad and Bridge Castings.

ALSO,

DOG IRONS, SASH WEIGHTS, WAGON BOXES, DUMB BELLS

AND

Every Description of Fine Castings.

Works corner Lauderdale and Court streets, adjoining Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot grounds. Office at RISK & JOHNSON'S, No. 306 Main street, opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis. my27

WILLIAM ORGILL, EDMUND ORGILL. G. L. DENISON, A. S. M'NEAR.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, ... TENN.

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.

We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.

We are enabled to offer great advantages in the trade.

We are sole agents in Memphis for the

Gullet Steel Brush Cotton Gin; also Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Agricultural Implements in great variety.

French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc.

Terms Cash, or short city acceptance. mayll

NOTICES.

Removal.

BLACK, BRO. & CO., Cotton Factors and Produce Commission Merchants, have removed to 24 Front street; office, up stairs. Orders and consignments respectfully solicited. jel1

NOTICE!

To the Merchants of Memphis, and Merchants and Planters on White River.

I HAVE this day sold the White River Mail Contract, with all my interest in the White river trade, to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, of which Major John D. Adams is President. To the old citizens of Memphis and on White River, by whom Major Adams has been so long and favorably known, I need say nothing, as he is no stranger to them, having successfully carried their mails and done their river business for them for many years before the war. To the new comers, I take pleasure in recommending the new line as reliable in every particular, and ask for them a cordial and hearty support. JOHN B. DAVIS.

IN taking charge of the Memphis and White River Mail Line, I can only say that we will endeavor to conduct the business in such a manner that it will be satisfactory to the merchants and planters, on our route, and to the traveling public.

For the present, we will run two boats—leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday—but as soon as the business will justify it will put on a boat on Thursday—making it a tri-weekly line. I will here say to the Memphis merchants that it will be my aim to give them as low a rate of freight as it is possible to do without injury or loss to the Company which I represent, and would ask of them a hearty co-operation.

JOHN D. ADAMS.
June 10, 1869. jel1

PIANOS.

Great Reduction IN PRICE OF

CHICKERING'S PIANOS,

H. G. HOLLENBERG, Sole Agent,

NO. 262 SECOND STREET.

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

THESE Pianos are universally acknowledged to be superior to all other Pianos. At the Paris exhibition they received the highest premium above all American and European competition.

A supply of Hollenberg's own Pianos constantly on hand.

Particular attention paid to the sale and exchange of second-hand Pianos, and the Repairing and Tuning. je6

PRODUCE.

100 Bbls. Meal.

CHOICE St. Louis Kiln-dried, landing from Rubicon, and for sale low, by
je15 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE SOUTHERN LIFE INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 8, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS in this Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on

Tuesday, 6th July, prox., at 4 o'clock p.m.

je8 BEN. MAY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 8, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the grades of the following streets have been adopted, and profiles exhibiting the same have been filed in the Mayor's office, to-wit:

Calhoun, from Hernando road to Sixth street.
Clay street, from LaRose to Fifth street.
Webster street, from LaRose to Fourth street.
Georgia street, from LaRose to Third street.
LaRose, from Hernando road to Georgia street.
DeSoto street, from Calhoun " "
Hernando street, from " "
Bayburn avenue " "
Lee street, " "
Main street, " "
Pontotoc street, " "
Shelby street, " "
Tennessee street " "
Sixth street, " "

Owners of property on any of the above streets are notified to examine the profiles and report any objections they may have to the grades to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen within thirty days from this date.

je9 J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

[illegible] of every description made by SALINE & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

LIME, ETC.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.

1,000 bbls. Lime.
500 " Cement.
300 " Plaster.
100 bales Hair.
10,000 fine Brick.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,
my23 34 Monroe Street.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

INVALUABLE!

The New Babcock Patent

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Weighs only 75 pounds when filled, never fails, easily managed and always ready for use.

MACHINE filled with 10 gallons equals 450 gallons of common water.

Throws stream 50 feet or more.

Puts out Kerosene, Benzole, Tar, etc.

Charged and ready for use in 20 seconds.

For circulars and agency apply to the Great Western Fire Extinguisher Co., No. 525 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

JOHN S. McCUNE, President.
LOGAN D. DAMERON, Vice President.
H. M. BLOSSOM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

R. G. Obear, John T. Davis,
S. M. Edgell, Benjamin Lynds,
E. D. Jones, J. W. Jacobs,
T. A. Buckland, Captain F. W. Gould,
Capt. J. S. McCune, H. M. Blossom,
Logan D. Dameron, General C. B. Fisk.
apr29

MACHINERY.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Railroad and Machine Shop SUPPLIES,

—AGENTS FOR—

Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,

No. 707 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for price list and be convinced.

Abstract from the minutes of the meeting of the Directory of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, held at the office of the Company, in Memphis, June 23, 1869:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

WHEREAS, The prosperity of the city of Memphis and the adjacent country, is an object which should be promoted by all legitimate means at the hands of its citizens; and

Whereas, The reduction of the rate of freights on our rivers is essential to their prosperity, and an especial object to be attained; and

Whereas, The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West as represented here, believe that their plan of navigating the Mississippi river and its tributaries, is unequalled for economy, expedition, safety and low rates of insurance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Directory of the said Company submit the following proposition to the merchants and business men of Memphis and its vicinity:

Said Company propose to carry freights between St. Louis and Memphis, at the rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds; Louisville and Memphis at the rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds; above the Falls, at the rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds; Memphis and New Orleans, at the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds.

Resolved, That this proposition refers only to those who are now, or may hereafter become, Stockholders in the Company.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be printed for distribution among the business men of Memphis and its vicinity.

[True copy from minutes.]

je23 N. S. OTIS, Secretary.

BATHS.

Bath Boat

NOW lying at the foot of Washington street is ready for patronage.

Season Ticket .... [illegible]
Private Baths, including towels and soap .... [illegible]
Baths, including " " .... [illegible]
" Without " .... [illegible]

GEO. C. HOFFER, Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

…OUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of … of Tennessee, subject to the decision … proposed Democratic Convention of … county. SAM. H. JONES. je26

…mpliance with the request of many …nds, I announce myself as a candidate …ator in the next General Assembly, from …nties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale …pon. D. C. SLAUGHTER.

…ORS AVALANCHE: The MATERIAL in…ests of this district need special looking … our next Legislature. On that account I have been induced to become a candidate for the State Senate, and shall run upon …tform of reduced taxes. Senter and suf… Very respectfully, WM. R. MOORE.

BOARD.

…BOARD; also, furnished rooms, with …ard, can be had at 69 Madison street.

WANTS.

…NTED—By two accomplished and experienced ladies, situations in a college, …or, separately, in private families. In…ons given in Vocal and Instrumental … Latin, Mathematics and the English … The best references given. Propo…ceived until the middle of August. Ad… Addison, care Colonel John Rosser, …nt street, Memphis. jy4

…NTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manu… of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the …nding of foreign and domestic wines …quors. Satisfaction guaranteed and ref… furnished. Address, … HARTLAND, Box …, Cincinnati, O.

…NTED—Immediately, A No. 1 Dressmaker. Apply at No. 578 Main street, …n Huling and Treasvant. je30

…NTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler … of the capacity of 8 horse power. In… at this office. je2

LOST.

…T—A lady's hunting-case gold watch, …turday, between Beale Street Market …orner Second and Washington streets. …e hand broken. A liberal reward will be …e person returning it to Jas. R. Cook, … Block, Madison street. jy4

…T—On the evening of July 3d, my pocket …ok, containing two hundred dollars in …acks, and a bunch of keys with chain …d to them, between Winchester street … Catholic Church on Adams street. It …ed to a poor widow woman. I will pay a …eward if returned to me at No. 32 Main. [jy4] MRS. ELLEN LENEHAN.

…AYED OR STOLEN—From my prem…es, 313 Union street, a bay mare, 5 years …out 15 hands high; very quick; small … will give a liberal reward for her deliv…ny store. J. FEALEY, 313 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

…T—A pointer slut, about eight months …y color white, with black spots. A lib…eward will be paid for her delivery to … Rinsy, No. 36½ Jefferson street. jy2

…T—A little girl's gold bracelet, marked …vis P. Hill. The finder will be rewarded …ing it at 83 Court street. je16

FOR RENT.

…RENT—A first-class residence, No. 161 …cond street, opposite First Methodist …h. Inquire of W. J. CHASE & CO., 42 Poplar street.

…RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jeffer…n street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jef… and Front. jy1

FOR SALE.

…SALE—A NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE—one …at I can recommend, and a nice Rocka…d Harness. MARTIN GRIFFIN, German National Bank.

…SALE—CHEAP—Four decked coal flats, …good condition. Apply to Bigley, Mel… Co. 28 South-Court street je9

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

…DAY, : : : : : : : : : JULY 4, 1869

…e newspapers having decided, in …on with the community gener… to observe Monday, 5th, as the …nal Holiday, no paper will be is… from this office until Wednesday …ing.

… Rochester (New York) *Union*, …f the firmest and most influential …mocratic newspapers, has the fol…g brief article, which may be …t without profit at this time:

"…w days before Mr. Raymond's death, …bjoined appeared in the New York … It fairly reflects not only his …ous spirit, but is a terse and conclu…rgument against the custom which …lemns. He said the South furnished …ample of decorating the graves of …s who fell in our late civil war, with …s, and added:

'…e practice is not improved by the …ent. The purity of the affection …e doubted which out of regard for …ad insists on fresh indictments of …ing. On the vulgar ground of ex…ey, it should be abandoned. For if …uth insists on hallowing one day to …ellion, which was conquered, the … Army of the Republic will have a …ble excuse for hallowing another … the Union, which is the conqueror. …while the rivalry lasts, we cannot …more than the semblance of … The good feeling and mutual re… which are essential to the realities …e will continue wanting.'

…idering the ill-feeling which the …uance of this custom has occasioned, …hat the ruffianism of Arlington …out of it, if it shall be hereafter …ued, it will be by those in the South …ish to perpetuate national hatred, …e secret partisan organization in …rth styling itself the "Grand Army …Republic," from motives of par…ogism."

…e weeks ago we took ground that …ecoration of the graves of Confed… soldiers should be left exclusively … ladies. It was a beautiful trib…om those as pure and delicate as …owers themselves, and could not …n feelings of jealousy in any … heart, even though it throbbed … breast of a Radical, unless some …turnip-blooded wretch as HOLT …e other murderers of Mrs. SUR… who conspired to involve her …pon whom rests her innocent … We have been solicitous, with…mpromising our manhood in any …hat no Southern act should be …no organization attempted—that …awaken the apprehension or stim… the jealousy of our Northern …ors. We were aware of the read…with which they jumped to con…s, where they thought their …or prosperity imperiled, or any …e preparation might be construed … contemplated resistance of …upremacy. We wished to afford …text for suspicion, or even the …se of it. Knowing the paternity …anipulation of the "Grand Army …Republic," it was not singular …r. RAYMOND should deprecate …ablishment of any such organi… in the South, regarding it as cal…l to keep alive a rivalry in in… and an acerbity of feeling that … preclude a homogenity without …*union* is a mockery. He could …ave seen the obnoxious features of …observance of a day in the event …men were to perform the offices, …t to the hands of gentle woman …onfided the melancholy rite of …g fresh the memorials, and strew…wers on

'…graves where our heroes lie sleeping.'

…ield to none in our devotion …r country and our peo…nd none can regard with greater …ept the parrot slang that treason …be made odious by the absurd …o break the spirit of honorable, …oned men, who scorn a mean…rith whom valor is inseparable, …rateful appreciation of benefits …ed a part of their nature. Even …st generous of our late antagon…mong whom may be reckoned …AYMOND, could not forego the …pportunity of reminding us that … a conquered people, at the … of the conquerors. It is … of littleness that does not go …r toward conciliation, and it is … to prate about rival organiza…hile the sprit that prompts this …lious sneer is sedulously culti… If the ladies of the South have …ined to hallow one day by de…it to the memory of their brave defenders, by garlanding their graves with flowers, we care not how many Grand Armies of the Republic, and every one with a JOHN A. LOGAN at its head, the North may choose to organize. No "ruffianism" has been elicited in the South such as disgraced Arlington, even under the very eyes of GRANT. Respect was shown in this place to the Federal dead who lie in the National Cemetery, even by some who had done their *devoir* in the Southern cause. They did not carry their hostility beyond the grave, and regard with malignity those who had brought death to many a comrade, and had assailed (and lost their lives in the assault) all that they had "inherited and proved" and were willing to die for. We are not willing to give up "Decoration Day." It was a spontaneous offering of our noble women that such day should be consecrated to the memories of our departed heroes. This journal had much to do with nationalising it. Mothers and wives, daughters and sisters bring their humble tributes to the lowly mounds where the loved ones lie, and while bending over the humble resting place of some dearly beloved one, hallow it with the unbidden but tributary tear. We do not "wish to perpetuate national hatred." While we cherish our own, we do not revile the dead of others. We have been averse to any male organization, on any grand scale, for any purpose whatever, connected with the sufferers by the war, for the reason that large organizations of that kind almost always fail of their object. They become unwieldy, and are apt to fall of their own weight. It is difficult to conduct a charity on the large scale contemplated by the movers in this proposed organization. The great mass of the Confederate army was of the best people in the land. Our brave soldiers were neither paupers nor the sons of paupers. Only a comparitively small proportion of the survivors or the widows and orphans of the soldiers who now sleep in nameless graves, require or would accept charity. The survivors came out of the contest with stout hearts and willing hands, and have nobly carved a livelihood out of honest toil. The proposition to organize a benevolent society on the grand scale suggested, argues that the majority of our widows and orphans are objects of charity. This is not the fact, and of course the movers in the proposed organization did not intend this inference to be drawn. But this is the attitude it will occupy in public belief. The fact is that it is only at isolated points that these benevolent societies are actually needed, and it does not require argument to show that the necessities of the destitute in these localities can be properly relieved only by local organizations. Vast societies give the world much of pomp and parade, and of glorification of individuals, but little of practical charity. This is why we have not urged the establishment of any vast association for relief, and why we have earnestly urged measures which can accomplish their objects. It is the effort of a few which works out schemes of charity to practical conclusions. The larger the circle, the fewer and less satisfactory the results. When members of the 154th Regiment moved in the organization of their relief society we heartily approved the scheme, and have never failed to give it our cordial support. It was not large enough to be unwieldy. Its members could work together as one man, as they had stood shoulder to shoulder for four years of war. There was and is something practical in this. They did, and are constantly doing, good. GOD speed them in their noble work. This regiment contained many soldiers whose families were left destitute by their death. Here was a field for the labor of the society, and it has been filled with earnest workers. We are, and have been, strongly in favor of benevolent organizations by regiments wherever necessary, and urge their formation in every such instance; and we think we can afford to pass by without reply, any heated comment by those who speak first and think afterward.

BREVET Major-General ADELBERT AMES, Military Governor of Mississippi, has been, and is now, using the power of his position to build up a political party, whose first allegiance is devotion to AMES' political ambition. AMES is not a professional soldier. He entered the service the 6th of May, 1861, as second lieutenant of the Second Artillery, and was promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th infantry regiment on the 28th of July, 1866. The Colonel of this regiment is General ALVIN C. GILLEM, his predecessor as military commander of the District. AMES is also on the retired list of officers, and President GRANT knew, or ought to have known, that AMES, a civilian and on the retired list, would prostitute his military position to personal schemes of political promotion. The Radical Convention which met on the 1st instant in Jackson, was composed of officers, civil and military, who hold their positions at the will of AMES, the gentleman from Maine. There were not a half dozen white men in this Convention who are not Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Police Commissioners or Tax Collectors, and every one of them was summoned by AMES to attend the Convention or prepare to resign his office. This Lieutenant Colonel from Maine desires to be elected Governor or United States Senator, and he can, if not disturbed by the President, succeed in his political aspirations. All power is in his hands, and his appointees are in every county of the State, governed by a discipline that will command obedience. The colored delegates were the only members of the Convention who came or left with an honest sentiment. They are used to give a semblance of popular expression to the corrupt designs of miserable wretches, at the head of whom stands the military Governor of Mississippi. The people of Mississippi are in favor of universal suffrage, and would, we believe, ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to have done with the question of reconstruction. Certainly they would indorse the principles of the AVALANCHE in making universal suffrage a part of the Constitution of the State. But this people are not to be dragooned into measures by a military demagogue, who aspires to represent the State of Mississippi as a Senator in the Senate of the United States, when he has neither freehold nor citizenship in the State. If this is the reconstruction to be inaugurated, we hope the people of Mississippi will reject it with scorn and loathing. President GRANT is reported to have said that if a military commander shows any disposition to use his power to promote political aspirations, such conduct would insure his removal or dismissal. No wiser or more just rule of action could be adopted by the President, but whether the President can be convinced that General AMES is guilty of a violation of his instructions is another matter. We think the Convention of July 1st, is sufficient proof, and the expressed determination of General AMES to remove every officer who does not support his political programme. The present Judges of the High Court of Appeals, because they did not attend the AMES Convention of the 1st, have been notified that their resignations would be received at once. We hope that the successor of General GILLEM will be placed on the retired list of officers, and his half pay, when he can have abundant leisure to study political ethics. Political philosophy has a thousand charms for a mind like AMES' to dream on and revel in. Statesmanship and Senatorial eloquence, full of rich CICERONIAN sentences, General AMES could easily acquire, even now in the solitude of his martial tent. CÆSAR mastered the political questions of Rome while he was a General. Cannot Brevet Major General ADELBERT AMES say to the people of Mississippi, *Veni, Vidi, Vici?*

THERE seems to be no abatement of the emigration from Europe to the United States. During the week ending June 5, 8000 persons left Liverpool alone, of which a large number were Germans, Swedes and Norwegians. It may be estimated that as great a number at least sailed from other European ports during the same time. The Northwest seems to be the destination of nearly all these people. Since some of our people are opposed to the encouragement of Chinese immigration, through a groundless fear of further social and political complications, we would suggest that they make some practical effort for the encouragement of European immigration. The South affords room enough for the surplus population of the whole Eastern hemisphere, and the more of it she can obtain the greater will be the development of her resources, and the more rapid her progress in agriculture, manufactures commerce and the acquirement of substantial wealth. An opportunity for the carrying out of an extensive European immigration scheme will soon be afforded. The Bremen and Hamburg steamship company is now building several fine vessels to ply between those ports and New Orleans. It is expected they will be in readiness to enter the trade by September. Let the opponents of Chinese immigration consult among themselves in view of this fact, and devise some means of turning the tide of emigration from Europe to the rich soil and genial and inviting climate of the great and undeveloped Southwest, which offers wealth to all who will seek and labor for it. We want both the Caucasian and the Mongolian. The former will seek the uplands of the South, and the latter will supply the place of the negro in the bottoms, for which he is constitutionally fitted. In this way the entire South will be converted into a garden of plenty. There need not be any apprehension that JOHN CHINAMAN will interfere in any way with our social and political institutions. He does not "come to stay." His mission is to acquire a pittance to carry back to his own country, and this pittance he proposes to take in exchange for solid and reliable labor. Dead or alive, he must in time be returned to the shores of the Celestial Empire. He has therefore no interest in our social or political affairs. So let him come among us, with his rat trap, rice pan and extra hat. The European will occupy a more elevated sphere, and in course of time will be identified with our political interests. In course of time, also, he will arise from the field laborer to the more dignified landowner. Small farms will dot this rich valley all over, and the products of the earth will be brought forth in abundance and variety. Then will manufactures spring up as if by magic, and then will our cities increase in commerce, population, and wealth. Let the whole world be invited to participate in the developement of our resources, and let all be prepared to extend a kindly greeting and a helping hand to whoever may cast their fortunes among us.

THE Chinese immigration meeting held here, a few days ago, appointed the 13th instant for a general convention, in which it is hoped Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and other States interested in the labor question will be represented. Appointing a convention was eminently proper. But we suggest that the time is too short. It will be impossible for all the friends of the movement in adjoining States to hold meetings and appoint delegates within the time specified. Many localities beyond railroad, river or telegraphic communication will desire to be represented. It is the planters in the back country who are vitally interested, and they should have reasonable time in which to act. Satisfied that if the 13th be insisted upon, a slim attendance will cause the convention to be barren of results, we hope Mr. KORTRECHT and others, whose province it is, will procure a sufficient postponement to enable every community interested, to be fully represented. Nothing is to be gained by premature action.

WE understand that Mr. JOHN LOAGUE, County Court Clerk, is ready and willing to furnish certificates to all who registered in his office before the office of Commissioner of Registration was created. We hope this is true, and that the work will commence at once. By furnishing these certificates Mr. LOAGUE will do a work which will redound to his credit.

The runners of the nomadic tribes of Central Africa leave Weston far behind. They sleep only two or three hours out of the twenty-four; and, in order not to oversleep themselves, they tie a rope of date bark to one foot, and set it on fire. They know exactly how long it will burn, and when it reaches the foot the pain makes them jump up, and off they go once more upon their errand.

Connecticut vies with California for the championship in the absurdities of geographical nomenclature, as will be seen from the following list of school districts in the "wooden nutmeg" State: "Devil's Den, Cider Hill, Cow Hill, Chicken Hill, Clapboard Hill, Horse Hill, Woodchuck Hill, Wild Cat, Bedlam, Obtuse, Quail Trap, Whip Stock, Bangall, Poverty street, Pinch street, and Pig Tail."

Sir Thomas Gladstone, elder brother of the Premier, was one of the delegates who waited upon the Earl of Derby to urge the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill.

Bismarck has gone to his estates at Narsein, where he will remain until October to recruit his health. He will continue to look after the affairs of the Chancellorship.

WHITE'S STATION.

Anniversary of the White's Station Agricultural Society.

Splendid Address by Hon. W. T. Avery—Picnicing and Dancing.

The anniversary of the White's Station Agricultural Society took place yesterday, at which time the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, namely: President: A. and B. Haynes; Vice Presidents, R. M. Mason and G. C. Holmes; Recording Secretary, John McBrooks; Corresponding Secretary, R. D. Goodwyn; Treasurer, N. C. Perkins; Libarian, A. Q. Gates; Executive Committee, E. P. Hosholl, S. H. Jones, Joe Graham, Wm. R. Holmes and C. M. Neely.

The Society was then addressed by Colonel W. T. Avery, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accepting the invitation to address you upon this occasion, I did so deeply impressed with my utter inability to do justice to a subject concerning which I could boast neither a theoretical nor a practical acquaintance. But I was at the same time satisfied that you, my friends, many of whom have known me so long, yourselves so well aware of want of familiarity with the matters one would be expected to treat of in making an agricultural address, would charitably excuse my shortcomings. In addressing so large and intelligent an audience as this is, composed in a very great degree of enlightened and practical agriculturists, you will not expect from me anything that is new in the science or useful in the practical part of agriculture. It will not be expected that I can enlighten you upon the best modes to be adopted in the culture of your corn, cotton, rye, oats, grasses or any other of the products of the field. Nor yet to teach you anything touching your orchards or your gardens. Of these things a boy ten years old, raised upon a farm, familiar with its practical workings from seed time to harvest, could well instruct me. What few words I propose to say to you, then, will necessarily be of a more general and discursive character. I will not attempt to explore the more minute labyrinths of agricultural learning which might properly be looked from one enlightened in that grand and interesting science, but will content myself if I can say a word or put forth an idea calculated to maintain and advance the standard of labor; if I can, in an humble way, uphold the dignity of labor, its high honor, the wide field open to all, and especially to our young men; in the tilling of the soil, its rich remuneration, the vast mateiral benefits it affords to themsemselves, their race and their country; if I can say or do ought to impress upon them the great idea that it is the source and foundation of all wealth and power; if I can awaken a deeper interest in these pursuits, or arouse the dormant energies of any; if I can, in the least degree, aid this association of energetic and public spirited gentlemen of Shelby county in their high endeavors to re-establish and rebuild the great labor interests of the country upon a firmer foundation, and a more prosperous footing than before, I shall feel amply rewarded. And, allow me to say, that these gentlemen, and the community generally, deserve great credit for the rapid advancement that has recently been made in the reorganization and reestablishment of your agricultural and mechanical society. A laudable spirit has been manifested, and liberal subscriptions made, sufficient, as I understand, to purchase proper grounds, and to erect appropriate buildings adequate to the permanent establishment of your Shelby County Fair, to be ready for use next fall. This, I think, is doing much, when we take into consideration the straightened and impoverished condition of our people generally. Indeed, when we pause for a moment and take a survey of our country, (I mean the whole South,) its present prospects, condition, and resources, I think that the advance that it has made in the march of material prosperity since the war ceased has indeed been wonderful. When we behold a country over which the desolations of war had swept with all its fury, which but four years ago was left a wilderness and a waste; its people without a dollar, without stock, or the implements of husbandry; its powerful, well-appointed and thoroughly disciplined system of labor at once revolutionized and destroyed; themselves stripped of the rights, powers and privileges of citizens, and these rights, powers and privileges vested in their former slaves—I say when we see a people and a country so utterly prostrated as this was, so soon emerge from this devastation, and in spite of these difficulties, we are well warranted in pronouncing this a great people. This wonderful resurrection into life, too, has been wrought in the face of two fruitless years of honest toil, great labor and immense loss. Despite all these appalling disasters the people of the South have in one year dug from their desolated fields four hundred million dollars' worth of products. The history of the world does not present so powerful an example of recuperative energy as is here presented. Supposing for the two first years after the war the success of the struggling planter had been equal to that of last year, where would this success have placed this country in the scale of resources and wealth? But these years were disasterous, ruinous, and but for the energy and perseverance of our people, they would have been deterred from again venturing where failure and ruin for two years had alone been their reward. But notwithstanding all these appalling circumstances of discouragement and disaster to planting energies the Southern people despaired not, but without means, without credit, without provisions even, except in meagre and partial supplies—without the aid of their merchants, who had carried them already for two disastrous years—they buckled in again on their individual but poverty-stricken resources, and wrung victory from defeat by the production of the greatest amount of values that have before been received from a single crop in this county. With corresponding success this year the producing people of the South will be placed upon a sure and solid foundation of lasting prosperity. They will be out of debt, have plenty of money, and if they have not been too remiss in not planting a sufficiency of grain will be independent in an eminent degree. The rewards of industry, too, will be more generally and equally distributed than they were under the system of slavery and slave labor. Then the vast producing wealth of the country was, in a great degree, concentrated in comparatively a few. Under a different system it is destined to be more diffused and general. Then the most fertile and productive lands of the country were monopolized and held by the wealthy few in large bodies, from which the poor man was consequently excluded. Now the large land holder is glad to divide up and sell out his lands to smaller settlers at a price cheaper than it can be bought anywhere on the face of the earth with like advantages in climate, soil and productions. And when the hardy, industrious and thrifty farmer and laborer—I care not from whence he comes—becomes satisfied that he will not be settling amongst ruffians and barbarians, as he is taught to believe the vast regions of fertile but uncultivated lands now lying idle will team with the varied and rich productions of this great country. These immigrants and settlers will no longer seek an asylum in the colder and less genial climate of the North and Northwest, when lands cheaper, more productive, markets more accessible and remunerative, a climate more salubrious, a country more advantageous every way, welcomes them South, and spreads out to them a more inviting field of labor.

But notwithstanding, as I have said, this country since the war has manifested a wonderful degree of recuperative energy, much remains to be done even in our midst to elevate the productive standard, and push it forward upon the high road of material prosperity and advancement. The proper appreciation, especially upon the part of the young men of our country—those who are to come after us and take our places in the great battle of life—of the *true dignity of labor*, would contribute more toward the accomplishment of this great result than anything else. Oh, how I wish I could properly impress upon the minds of our youth some of these great truths, that they might properly appreciate the high honor of that calling which produces something from nothing, and not only its dignity and honor, but its sure remunerative return in a pecuniary point of view. Could they be thus properly impressed, it would be seen that our villages, towns, and cities would no longer be crowded with active, intelligent, and enterprising young men—active in both mind and body—seeking precarious clerkships and poverty-stricken professions. If there be any profession, calling or pursuit in life which ought to take rank in dignity and honor over all others, it should be that which is the source and fountain and foundation of all wealth and power—that which levels the forest, opens the fields, blazes the pathway to civilization, creates commerce, builds cities, spreads empire, and without which there would and could be nothing. These great facts should forever stamp with the broad seal of dignity and honor agricultural labor. In connection with the dignity of labor, and in contemplating the type of minds and intellects that have made labor the study of their lives, let me give utterance to a sentiment that I have long since entertained, but do not recollect of having before expressed, and that is this, that the great inventive minds of the world deserve to take rank over all others in the scale of greatness. I mean such as a Fulton, a Morse, a Deguerre, a McCormick, a Whitney, and that class of utilitists deserve to rank higher in the scale of greatness than the profoundest lawyer, the most enlightened statesman, the most gifted poet, the greatest chieftain, or any of the grand intellects that have filled all these great spheres of human action. And why? Because they have not merely put on paper great thoughts and published them to the world, but they have created something that no man ever done before; they have wrought and molded their great thoughts, struck from chaos, into material, tangible substance, and harnessed them to machinery to bless mankind—the glory and wonder of the world. When Fulton put his great idea of the application of steam into practical operation as a propelling power, I think it was nearest akin to that Divinity which spoke creation into being, made man and breathed into him the breath of life. It was God-like.

But I have digressed. Let me say a word or two as to the paying part of the business of agriculture, as well as its dignity and honor. It seems to me that never before in the history of any country were such inducements offered, and opportunities presented to get rich by farming. Let us look at it a little. I remember very well when corn was raised for a dollar a barrel (that is five bushels) cotton for from 5 to 8 cents per pound, pork about the same, the smaller articles, such as butter, eggs, chickens, etc., in like proportion. Today corn is worth 95 cents a bushel, cotton 25 to 30 cents per pound, wheat $150 to $2 per bushel, oats 80 to 90 cents, bacon and lard, from 18 to 25 cents per pound—all of which every farmer should raise to sell; chickens $5 to $6 per dozen, hay $20 to $25 per ton; and, by-the-by, let me mention that I have it from those who have experimented in the growth of grasses in this country since the war, that for clover especially no country is superior.

Was ever such opportunity for those just starting in life to get rich, and that rapidly? Why, in my raising up I well remember that when a young man grew up to manhood and got married he went right straight to work, he built him his cabin, made his clearing, and he and his wife went to housekeeping right off. And if his father-in-law could give him a start of a cow and calf, a sow and pigs, and a feather bed, he was set up; and if the old fellow, as was sometimes the case, was able to add to this a horse, saddle and bridle, for the young wife to ride to church on, they were rich. That's the way they worked it in those days, and they became good and useful citizens, and reached wealth and honor, too, by the sure paths of honesty and industry. Very many of the best citizens, solid and substantial men, useful in their day and generation, with children who made men and women ornaments to society in Middle Tennessee and in West Tennessee—yes, every where, where prosperity, good government, social order prevail, and a just estimate is placed upon the dignity of labor—began life just this way. And let me say that if there was more of that sort of way of beginning life, and of carrying on life, all over our land, we would not stand so much in need of immigration from foreign countries, Chinese labor and the like. What incentives now are presented when the price of everything produced from the earth or raised upon a farm, are almost fabulous—vast fields open and ready for the husbandman.

Let our young men, then, brave and noble as they have proven themselves to be, and hardy too—for they tested that in war—banish the idea of making a living and getting rich by some short hand way—that idea which seems of late to have settled upon all classes and all ages. When our young men grow up and get married now let them not content themselves with living with the old folks, doing nothing, or what is next to that, spend months and may be years hunting a "situation," but do like they did in old times, go to house-keeping and go to work, and my word for it they will be prosperous and happy, and ultimately rich and honorable. Let them feel that this is the bright pathway to honor, distinction, happiness and wealth—that labor is honorable, and about it there is a true and manly dignity which lifts him far above the one who scorns it.

My friends, the longer I live, the more I see of other countries and contemplate our own in contrast with them, the deeper impressed I become of the wonderful blessings that have been bestowed on us in the way of a country. Scathed, seared and scattered all over, as it is, with the ruins and the wastes of war, it is our land still. It is our home, our heritage, our all. It has been the home of our fathers, and is to be through coming time the home of our children. God Almighty, in the plenitude of his power, and in the boundless munificence of his benefaction, has lavished upon this land his choicest and most bounteous gifts. Its climate, salubrious, healthful, invigorating; its productions, as varied as the very seeds that are to be planted; its rock-ribbed mountains rich in all the vast and hidden, and untold treasures of the earth—should we not struggle hard to improve to the utmost, these wonderful resources? What is there, let me ask, either in the vegetable, animal, or mineral world, fit for the proper uses and comforts of mankind, that cannot be produced throughout this fertile belt of country, known as the Valley of the Mississippi in more abundance, with greater certainty and less labor than any country in the world, and at such remunerative prices, too? Let no one, then, think of leaving this country to hunt a better. My word for it, he will never find it. Those who, with the vain hope of doing so, have sometimes wandered away into distant climes, sooner or later return satisfied that, after all, it is the very best of all. And it is the best of all. I do not think there is any country like it to be found upon the habitable globe. Let us stick to it, then, through thick and thin. Let us all, young and old, double our energies to lift it up and place it where it was intented by Nature and Nature's God it should stand, in the very front rank of material greatness. The steps we are taking to-day are in that direction. It is by efforts individually and collectively that public spirit is awakened to develop the productive resources of the country. We must aggregate our strength and our efforts; we must throw off that spirit of selfishness, which some now or other has more or less possessed all of us since the war; we must wake up to the importance to ourselves and our children of these high endeavors. Do all this, and we will no longer have to organize immigration companies and labor schemes, but labor, and capital and immigration in abundance will flow into a land like this from far and near. Wealth and power will take the place of poverty and weakness. If the country … ish. But none of these things will come about without a practical appreciation of the dignity and importance of LABOR. We must work ourselves.

These crude thoughts to which I have given utterance in this short address have, at least, the merit of sincerity. I can say of a truth, that I have ever honored labor, and I teach my children to honor it. And whilst I may not succeed in making them *love* to work, I can at least bring them up to know how to work. Thank God I am not ashamed of it.

After the address of Colonel Avery, the large crowd repaired to the sumptuous repast, prepared under the direction of Major Dick Mason. It can only be said that everything tempting to the appetite was in profusion. The meats were prepared in the very best style, as might have been noticed by all who witnessed the relish of the fair maids and their partners who had but a minute before left the scene of the music and the dance.

A large number of our city friends united with the generous citizens of White's Station, and lingered till late on the grounds of pleasure and sociability, and will look forward to the return of the annual dinner of the Agricultural Society at White's Station with anticipations of a pleasant day, and a reunion of friends where the pleasures of the day are unalloyed by a single circumstance that could in anywise detract from the pleasures of the meeting of the Agricultural Society at White's Station. May the subsequent meetings be as pleasant and instructive.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

CHATTANOOGA.

Red-Hot Discussion Between Senter and Stokes.

Senter on Corrupt Registration—Feeling of the Crowd.

[Special Dispatch to the Avalanche.]

CHATTANOOGA, July 3.—The speaking to-day was the grandest triumph of the canvass for Senter. Stokes led, and made a feeble effort in his usual style. He tried to prove he was for suffrage, as at Knoxville.

Senter followed, and administered the most terrible excoriation ever one man received from another. He raked up Stokes' record from beginning to end, and pinned him down on every point, amid cheers of the crowd of three thousand, who were ten to one for Senter. The negroes nearly all were for Senter. In reference to registration Senter said he had removed, and would remove, every Registrar who was a candidate and did not do his duty. He was Governor of Tennessee, responsible to the people, and had the nerve to do his duty, regardless of what spavined politicians like Stokes might say. If any one wanted to get out injunctions and raise a row, he would find a man "right here" (slapping his breast) that would see them through.

After speaking Senter was congratulated by all the first citizens. There was immense enthusiasm.

In a conversation with Senter, he said the report in the *Press and Herald* of the affair at Clinton was correct, except that Stokes did not use the word "liar." Had he done so, I believe Senter would have cleaned him out.

Hamilton county goes two to one for Senter.

Alexander has resigned registration. N. F. Town has been appointed in his place. He was four years in the Federal army.

Senter goes to Nashville to-night. KIRBY.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Cuba—Recent Engagements—Cholera Among the Troops—President's Letter Accepting the Resignation of Ex-Secretary Borie—Treasury Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Navy Department has dispatches from Rear Admiral Huff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated Key West, June 19, and June 24. They contain no news of great importance. Havana is reported quiet, and no apprehension is entertained of any disturbance.

Some accounts are given of the recent engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents.

The Arigoa (?) of Ferricci, which left Neuvitas on the 27th of May, to reinforce Peurto Patrie, returned in a pitable condition, the cholera having broken out among them. They, however, secured their object—the carrying of a train from Puerto Patrie to Los Junas, in the interior. They were harrassed and finally attacked at La Brenesa. The rebels were routed with a loss of eighty men. The Spaniards lost seventy-six killed and wounded. The insurgents are given credit for behaving well and retiring in good order. There was a report of an intention on the part of the Spanish to give up the railroad betweens Neuvita and Principe Patrie.

The following is a copy of the letter of the President accepting the resignation of Mr. Borie:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, June 25.

"*To Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy*—Dear Sir: Your letter of this day tendering your resignation of the position of Secretary of the Navy is received. I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connections, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always felt for you, increased with further acquaintance, will continue while acquaintance lasts. I accept your resignation with regret, therefore, and I hope that the quiet you will find in retirement may restore you to perfect health. With much respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

The above is a correct copy of Grant's letter accepting Borie's resignation, taken from another copy of the same sent by Borie to the Executive mansion for the purpose of completing the files. The letter was written while Borie was in the room, and taken away before a copy was made. But for this reason the press would have been furnished with a copy before.

Fractional currency shipped during the week to National Banks $18,990; to the Depository at Pittsburg, $30,000; Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the National Banks, as security for their circulation $342,018,600, and public deposits $24,007,350. Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $177,250; total amount burned to date, $146,434,377; total amount outstanding at this date, $299,749,605; internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,363,400. The Treasury office was removed to-day from the old building to the new Department in the western extension.

DUBUQUE.

The Late Storms and Freshets—Several Lives Lost—Destruction of Stock, Houses, Bridges, Railroads, Destitution and Suffering.

DUBUQUE, July 3.—One of the most fearful storms ever known has just passed through the lower part of Clinton county, it being nothing more nor less than a violent tornado, which passed through nearly the same path as that marked out by the famous Comanche hurricane in 1860. Nothing was able to withstand its progress; fences were swept away like chaff, trees were blown up at the roots, cattle, hogs and poultry were taken up in the air a great distance and killed, but the greatest scene of ruin and desolation was wrought at Maline, a small station on the Northeastern railroad. Nearly every house in the village was leveled to the ground, and one woman killed outright, while several others were severely wounded.

The Kansas papers, in referring to the storms and freshets in that State say, that a colony of Swedes who were encamped on the Kaw river, in temporary shanties, they being en route for the back settlements, were suddenly engulphed by the late rising of the Kaw. The parties endeavored to escape, but only one succeeded in doing so, the remaining number, some twenty in all, being carried away by the flood.

ST. LOUIS.

Ravages of the Late Storm—Railroad Connection Stopped—Heavy Rise in the Rivers—Destruction of Life and Property.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—A prominent Government contractor, just from Fort Sully, makes the following report: There was no rain of any account north or west of Sioux city, and but little beyond Omaha. The Missouri is rising at these points but very little, and that little is not attributable to the rain. Below Council Bluffs, however, the damage is very great. From Phelps to Cereal Station, on the Council Bluff and St. Joseph Railroad, the track is from three to four feet under water; there having been no trains for four days.

Captain Barlow, of the steamer Mountaineer, reports that at a creek below Council Bluffs he saw twenty-seven dead bodies taken out. They were the bodies of the men, women and children drowned from the sudden rise of the rivers and the overflow of the flat prairie lands.

From every point below Kansas City the report comes of the loss of life and property.

NEW YORK.

Observance of the Fourth—Trouble Among the Actors—Sinking of a Spanish Gunboat—Release of Cuban Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 3.—All the mails will close at the postoffice here on Monday at noon.

Kate Fisher has caused the arrest of an actor named Wm. Stanton, to answer the charge of slander in calling her a thief.

Another Spanish gunboat was launched to-day.

The Cuban prisoners at the Navy Yard were all released to-day upon giving bonds to keep the peace and to appear when called on for trial.

Dr. Bassara and Senor Alfuro arrived at the tombs in company with General Carcuria.

Nothing has been heard from Colonel Ryan yet, the revenue collector that went in search of him not having returned from Gardener's Island.

CINCINNATI.

Match Game of Base Ball Between the Olympic and Cincinnati Clubs.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—The base ball game between the Olympics and Cincinnatians came off this afternoon. The day was fine, and fully three thousand persons were present. The game commenced at three p.m. and closed at five and a half. The score standing, Olympics, 14; Cincinnati, 25.

The Olympics had the misfortune to lose the services of their famous short stop from the fourth inning, from indisposition, and but for which it is hard to say what would have been the result. They play again on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Sugar Frauds—Seizure of a Steamer—Sinking of Coal Barges.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Enough of the seized sugar has been re-weighed to prove the frauds beyond a doubt.

The schooner Andrameda, lying at quarantine loaded with sugar consigned to Cautrie & Co., has been taken charge of by the custom-officers.

The sinking of six coal barges at Choctaw Bend, by the Comet, from some unexplained cause, is undergoing investigation by the Inspectors. The pilot on duty at the time of the disaster has been suspended.

KANSAS CITY.

Opening of the New Railroad Bridge.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—A large crowd of people assembled to-day to witness the opening of the bridge across the Missouri river; over 4000 were present.

FOREIGN.

The New Atlantic Cable.

FRANCE.

BREST, June 3.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated Friday, at noon, says the steamer had run 1020 knots from Brest and paid out 1143 knots of cable. The insulation was certainly improving.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 950 bales; uplands, 34½c. Flour, $4 90@5 35. Whisky, $1 00. Wheat, $1 46.

Dry Goods—The market is very dull yet steady and firm for all staple styles of cotton, heavy brown sheetings of best Eastern makes being 16½@17c. Stark, 16c. Prints, irregular. Amoskeags range from 10½c to 12½c, the inside rate being for poor, old styles, and the other for standard makes. Fancy brands are selling from 12 to 14½c, the latter being extreme and obtainable only for fresh styles. Ellerton's brown cotton flannels sell at 31c for H, 27c for N, 24c for O, 22½c for P, 17½c for T, 42c for bleached W H, 30c for 190. 2, and for No. 2 O, 28c.

Money was firm in the forenoon, but grew easier in the afternoon, closing at 7 per cent currency, for call loans. The disbursements of the Treasury partially relieved the market. Sterling, dull. Gold, lower, opening at 137, declining to 136¾, and closing at 137. Governments are firm, closing higher. It is reported that the Government will buy more bonds next week, but it lacks confirmation. State bonds dull.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton stiffer; middlings, 32@33½; sales, 154 bales; receipts, 129 bales; exports, 1,654 bales. Gold, 137¼. Sterling, 51¼. New York sight, … Flour, superfine, $5 65@5 75; XX, $6 20; XXX, $6 35. Corn, $1. Oats, 72@75c. Bran, $1 02½@1 05. Hay, 26@27. Pork, $34 75. Bacon retailing at: shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18½@18½c. Lard, tierces 19½@20½c; keg, 20@22c. Sugar, none in first hands; common, 9½@10c; prime, 13c. Molasses nominal; prime fermenting, 60@64c. Whisky, 97c@$1. Coffee, fair, 14½@15½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Flour, irregular and unsettled. Wheat, $1 26½. Corn, 72@72½c. Oats, rye and barley neglected. Provision inactive. Whisky dull.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Flour, $5 65@6. Corn, 72@75c. Oats, 66@68c. Whisky, 92c. Pork, $32 50. Bulk shoulders, $1 23½. Sides, 16½@16½c. Lard, 19c. Wheat, $1 20@1 25. Rye held at $1 10. Barley nominal. Cotton, firm, 33c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Flour, $4 50@5. Wheat, $1 17@1 21. Corn, 80@94c. Oats, 64@70c. Rye, $1 05. Whisky, 93c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork, $33 75. Bacon shoulders, $13½@14c. Clearsides, 18½c. Lard, 19c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—Flour, $4 25. Sugar, 14½c. Molasses, 75c. Tobacco, sales 154 hhds, at $5@12 15. Pork, $33. Bacon shoulders, 14½c. Sides, 18@18½c. Hams, 19½c. Whisky, 93c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 2.—Consols closed at 92¾. U. S. 5-20's easier, 81¼.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton, active; uplands, 12¾. Sales, 15,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s; red Western, No. 2, 8s 11d. Western flour, 23s. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 28s 6d; old, 28s 9d. Oats, 7s 4d.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Catalogue sale of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, ETC., AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock. GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Auctioneers, jy2 Corner Second and Adams streets.

Catalogue Sale of DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock. 100 lots Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 100 lots Notions and Hosiery. 100 lots Millinery Goods. Sale positive, to close consignments. GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Auctioneers, je30 Corner Second and Adams street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Annual Picnic For the benefit of the Orphans of St. Peter's Church, On Monday, July 5th, 1869, At James Park. Tickets, 50 cents. je30

Fourth of July Fishing Excursion, TEN MILE BAYOU, M. and L. R. R. R. SUNDAY, July 4, 1869. Ferry leave foot of Union street, at 7 a.m. Returning at 6 p.m. Fare round trip, including ferriage, $1 25. jy1

"WILLETT'S" No. 37 Adams Street, Billiard and Bowling Rooms. THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality. ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

ESTRAYS.

Stray Mare. TAKEN UP by me, on the 3d of June, a chestnut sorrel mare, branded on shoulder, O. B., which the owner can have by paying charges and proving property. G. L. GRAY, Pigeon Roost Road, jy4 3 miles from Memphis.

NOTICES.

Gayoso Club. A SPECIAL MEETING of the Gayoso Club will be held on Monday evening, July 5th, at the usual time and place. In view of business of importance to be transacted, a full attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS H. LOGWOOD, President. R. A. THOMPSON, Recording Secretary. jy4

SCHOOLS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD. In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors. Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present. Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy. School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere. Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal, ROBERT H. ARCHER, jy4 Elliott's Mills, Md.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! We are now receiving 1,000,000 bushels Freshly mined Pittsburg Coal, And are prepared to furnish it at the Lowest Market Rates To parties wishing to contract for the coming season. BROWN & JONES, 282 Main street, jy4 Bethel Block.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution. THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. B. Treadwell under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm. R. W. PRICE. A. B. TREADWELL.

New Firm. TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price and Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, No. 15 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. A. B. TREADWELL. R. A. TREADWELL. R. D. TREADWELL. Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1869. jy4

GROCERS.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., Nos. 8 and 9 Howard's Row, MEMPHIS, TENN., Grocers and Commission Merchants and Agents for Mills in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. OUR Mr. Wolcott, having just made a tour through those great grain-growing States, and perfected arrangements by which we get all our Flour on commission, and FROM MILLS DIRECT, paying no tribute to middle men, we are enabled to offer Flour on more favorable terms than ever before. je27

GUY, McCLELLAN & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, No. 204 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. HAVE on hand a full and complete stock, which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. Their stock is comprised in part of the following articles: … bbls. Mess Pork. … casks Bacon Clear Sides. … " " Shoulders. … kegs choice Family Lard. … tierces " " … cases " " " in caddies. … packages Candles. … bags Coffee. … bbls. La. and Demerara Sugar. Merchants will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. jy3

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Murphy & Cash, is this day dissolved by limitation. J. J. Murphy assumes all the liabilities of the firm and is alone authorized to collect its assets. J. J. MURPHY. F. M. CASH. Memphis, July 1, 1869. je3

New Advertisements.

SADDLERY.

M. S. FERGUSON. J. H. PRAVETT. FERGUSON & PRAVETT, DEALERS IN SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES and HARNESS, No. 250 Main Street, MEMPHIS.

DRY GOODS.

DUCK, UNION AND JUTE, Grain Bags, Cotton Yarns, best makes, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Prints, Pant Stuffs, Plaids, Etc., Etc. ALSO Musquito Bars, Fans, Swisses, Jaconets, And other goods for the hot weather. Also large lines of Notions, Etc., For sale to Merchants Only, BY WM. R. MOORE & CO., 290 Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel. je9

FOR SALE.

To Livery Stable Keepers and Others. BAND CHARIOT FOR SALE. THE Peak Family, having no further use for their splendid Band Chariot after the present season, (which closes with their engagement in Memphis) offer the same for sale at a very reasonable figure. The wagon is as good as new, and is, beyond doubt, one of the finest Band Wagons in the United States. Can be seen at the Transfer Company's stables, on Monroe street, during the engagement of the Bell Ringers at the New Memphis Theater. Inquire of W. H. PEAK, je18 Peabody Hotel.

NORTH CAROLINA & VIRGINIA

100 Packages North Carolina Family Roe cut and gross Herring for sale by my28 HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

GROCERS.

WILLIAM GAY, Memphis, Tenn. J. H. MARTIN, Late of F. Lane & Co. GAY & MARTIN, WHOLESALE Grocers, Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants, —DEALERS IN— Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties. 310 FRONT STREET, (Next door to Orgill Bros. & Co.) MEMPHIS, TENN.

NOTICES.

CALL FOR STOCK. THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made, to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings' Bank of Memphis. By order of the Board of Directors. LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary. Memphis, June 21, 1869. je25

FOR SALE.

For Sale. THE neat cottage residence, 74 Mosby street; would make an excellent home for a small family. The house contains five rooms and store room, servant's room and out-houses on the lot; also, cistern, now full of the finest pure, cold water. There is a lattice cistern house with force pump. The lot is 74 feet front 148½ feet deep to an alley, and is well laid out with shrubbery and vegetable garden. The location is exceedingly healthy, no epidemic having ever visited that section of the city. The neighborhood is of the highest respectability. The place will be sold at a bargain. For terms, etc., apply on the premises, or at Avalanche office. je27

COTTON FACTORS.

JUDSON & CO., Cotton Factors, —AND— General Commission Merchants, No. 35 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN. MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS —FOR— Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers, Wheat Fans, Wood's Reapers and Mowers, Sorgo Mills, Cotton Gins, Cultivators, Plows, Iron Safes, Wagons, And all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we offer at Manufacturer's prices. All articles sold are guaranteed as represented. my18

PROPOSALS.

Mississippi River RAILROAD TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the 20th day of July, 1869, For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and well worthy the attention of contractors. Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock. Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. Proposals will be received for the whole work or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory. [Signed] A. S. MITCHELL, je23 President Mississippi River Railroad.

WANTED.

Wheat Wanted. WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Beale street, or 162 Front street. AVERY & BIGGERS. je11

MANUFACTURERS

MACKENZIE & BROS., 222 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware, Shafts, Spokes, Bits, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my29

LEGAL.

Trust Sale. IN accordance with conditions in deed of trust given by H. C. McElwee to us, and recorded in book A, in the Recorder's office, in the town of Augusta, Woodruff county, Ark., we will, On the 20th of July, A. D. 1869 in the town of Augusta, Arkansas, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, all the interest of Henry C. McElwee in and to the farm known as the McElwee farm. TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO. Memphis, Tenn., June 29, 1869. je29

NOTICES.

Notice. THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the 15TH OF JULY, At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 278 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. CUMMINS, jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

DAILY … SUNDAY … OFFICIAL JO… AND BOARD…

All Busines… dressed to "AV… Building, Mem…

Notice to th… ments from thi… must be *paid* fo… except regular a… be presented eve… will be rigidly a…

The Daily Av… at the following… Albany Board… Baltimore Boa… Baltimore Co… Baltimore. Boston Board… Boston Corn E… Buffalo Board… Charleston Bo… Chicago Board… Cincinnati Ch… cinnati, O. Cleveland Boa… Detroit Board… Dubuque Board… Louisville Bo… Kentucky. Memphis Cha… Minneapolis B… lis, Minnesota. Milwaukee Ch… waukee, Wis. New York Pro… city. New York Cha… York city. Newark Board… Oswego Board… Philadelphia… Philadelphia, Pa… Philadelphia B… phia, Pa. Pittsburg Boar… Portland Boar… Richmond Cha… mond, Virginia. St. Louis Boar… Missouri. St. Louis Uni… St. Louis, Missou… St. Paul Chamb… Minnesota. Toledo Board o… Wilmington Bo… ton, Delaware. Cairo Chamber… linois. Stacey House, … Donegan House… Huntsville Ho… St. Cloud Hote… Astor House, … St. Nicholas Ho… Spencer House… St. James Hote… Burnett House… Henrie House, … Louisville Hot… National Hotel… Fremont House… Laclede Hotel, … St. Charles Ho… Spotswood Ho… Lamar House, … St. Charles Ho… Parker House, … We have recei… secretaries of n… proprietors of ho… prepared and w… cial purpose. W… any of our home… only know where… LANCHE.

Dr. Wm. J. … Linden street … at eleven a.m. …

Lubrie's cigar…

Great bargains… ed sheetings. M…

Buy your F. Y… goods of the ma… Thorn 233 Main…

Still further re… thread lace poin… Bros'.

$5 50 per cord… best hard wood. … Corner …

Ladies' corset… Kraus & Co.

Lay in your w… cheap, at Bigl…

British half … worth $6. M. K…

CLOSING SAL… DUCED PRICE… having reduced … nants, will cont… this week. T… of fine dress go… mozambiques, g…

Gents' all-line… per dozen, wort…

Coal is now w… supply from Bigl…

Puffed bosom… M. Kraus & C… Adams.

Brown & Jone… receiving a lar… mined Pittsburg… tion to their adv… column, and wou… ing to purchase …

Sea Island ya… cents per yard. … ner Main and Ad…

Ladies, we ha… pieces of that c… reduced to fifteen… 2t B. L…

Jaconets, swi… edgings and in… value. M. Kraus … and Adams.

The members … tual Relief Socie… regular monthly … until Tuesday, J… the President. WM. H. CODY, …

Two yards wid… $1—worth $1 50. … M. Kraus & Co., … ams.

Gentlemen, if … the way of … British half hose… will make it to … from us. B. Low…

Ladies' hose, $1… $3. M. Kraus & …

To THE LADI… lot of striped sil… well worth $2 0… duction to make … of silks which w… in a short while. … B. L…

To reduce our … the greatest bar… visit to our estab… fitable to those w… Kraus & Co., corn…

RALEIGH SPRI… to Raleigh Spr… morning, leavin… Memphis and O… o'clock, and retur… p.m. Fare on th… for the round tr… depot.

Greatest bargai… thousand yards n… 25 cents per yard, … closed out at onc… corner Main and …

For one week … tinue our grand … mer goods. Best … mon prints, 8 ce… cents; grenadines … linen lawn, 25 ce… quality solid colo… summer cassimere… J. H. LOEWE… 1w 221 Main st…

Country merch… goods, examine … & Co.

The WEEKLY AV… most complete p… South, and, at the … only two dollars pe… subscribers is dail… and while thankf… take such an inter… feel determined to … and zeal and enterp… ing demands and … reading and busine…

Just received, … article musquito … yard—sold hereto… Kraus & Co., corn… streets.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY: : : : : : JULY 4, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

Dr. Wm. J. Barbee will preach at Linden street Christian Church to-day at eleven a.m. and at eight p.m.

Lubrie's cigars deserve to be puffed.

Great bargains in ten-quarter bleached sheetings. M. Kraus & Co.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Still further reductions in Llama and thread lace points at B. Lowenstein & Bros'.

$5 50 per cord for mixed wood; also, best hard wood. GEO. W. BAXTER, Corner Main and South Court.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

Lay in your winter's coal while it is cheap, at BIGLY, MELLERSH & Co.

British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6. M. Kraus & Co.

CLOSING SALE OF REMNANTS—REDUCED PRICES.—Menken Brothers having reduced the prices of their remnants, will continue the sale of them this week. These remnants consist of fine dress goods, marseilles, linens, mozambiques, grenadines, etc., etc.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

Coal is now very low—lay in your supply from BIGLY, MELLERSH & Co.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Brown & Jones, 282 Main street, are receiving a large amount of freshly mined Pittsburg coal. We call attention to their advertisement in another column, and would advise parties wishing to purchase to give them a call.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Ladies, we have only about fifteen pieces of that corded marseilles left; reduced to fifteen cents per yard.
2t B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

The members of the Hibernian Mutual Relief Society are notified that the regular monthly meeting is postponed until Tuesday, July 6th. By order of the President. M. MAGEVNEY, SR.
WM. H. CODY, Recording Secretary.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Gentlemen, if you wish anything in the way of linen handkerchiefs, British half hose and underwear, we will make it to your interest to buy from us. B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS. 2t

Ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

TO THE LADIES.—We have a nice lot of striped silks at $1 25 per yard, well worth $2 00. We make this reduction to make room for a large stock of silks which we expect from Europe in a short while.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

To reduce our immense stock we offer the greatest bargains imaginable. A visit to our establishment will be profitable to those wanting dry goods. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

RALEIGH SPRINGS.—Excursion train to Raleigh Springs every Sunday morning, leaving the depot of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad at eight o'clock, and returning, arrives at seven p.m. Fare on the railroad, fifty cents for the round trip. Tickets at the depot.

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints, 10 cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards linen lawn, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quality solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.
J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main street, Clay Building.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Just received, full-size 108-inch fine article musquito nettings, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 65 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

RADICAL POW-WOW.

The Hunterites and the Blewisites on the Rampage.

Three Tickets in the Field—Rows and Counter Rows—One of the Chairmen Gets the Lie Direct.

The Hunterites and the Blewisites held "conventions," as they facetiously called it, at the "Buzzard-roost" on the bluff, last night, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the Legislature. As usual, genuine farces were enacted. Much has been said and written of late in regard to harmony in the Memphis Radical party, but the proceedings of last night gave ample evidence that the Hunterites and the Blewisites are "as far asunder as the poles," and with as little chance of coming together. The "Hunterites," with the "old Shudge," as Louis hath it, and little Beecher were first on the ground, and took their position on a pile of logs. In double-quick time, and in the dark, they opened the proceedings and directed the *ci-devant* Judge to the chair, appointed a Committee on Nominations, and were about to put things through swimmingly, when Ed. Shaw, of the Blewis faction, appeared on the scene. The entrance of the dusky Commissioner was the signal for a row, and for a half an hour night was made hideous with the shouts and howls of the "free and independent." The Committee on Nominations was ready to report, but whenever Hunter opened his mouth to announce the fact, the sable Commissioner baa-a-ed in a style that would make any sheep sick, and then in language more forcible than elegant, referred to the "Judge" by saying "he would allow no d—d Irishman to —— on him." The crowd applauded the foul sentiment, but at last, after a struggle "stiff and keen," Hunter announced that A. K. Rankin (colored) and Henry E. Green had been nominated for the Legislature, and that the Convention endorsed the "bald-headed eagle of the mountains" for the Legislature; and thereupon the Convention which, had been of the most uproarous character, adjourned.

While the Hunterites were in council the Barbourites vainly attempted to get up a rival show on a neighboring pile of logs, but he puffed and blowed without effect. The "fun" was round the Hunter stand, and Blewis was forsaken. His crowd consisted of half a dozen satellites, Mr. Newkirk, the former Assessor and a dilapidated looking mule. He moved and seconded that Newkirk take the chair, and Newkirk, in obedience to his behests, stood up. Barbour next tried to beguile the crowd to "his" stand, but they came not, so he went to work on "his own hook," appointed a committee to select delegates to the Senatorial convention, to appoint a county committee and to select candidates for the Legislature.

By the time this was done, the Hunterites had "vamoosed the ranche," and Barbour accepted and took the situation, while one Newkirk took the chair. The reports of the committee on county committee and convention delegates were quickly disposed of, and the report of the Committee on Candidates to the Legislature called for.

Little "Jimmy" Gallagher announced that the gentlemen (?) they had selected had declined to serve, and the committee had no report to make.

Another committee, piebald in character, was next selected, and they retired under the water tanks to consult.

Meanwhile Frank Stever, A. K. Davis, Blewis and Ham Carter did some blowing off.

On Blewis being asked how he stood on the Senter question he tried to dogde it by saying that he did not think they were greatly beholden to the Governor.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of M. T. Williamson and Robert McKenna as candidates for the Legislature.

This led to a breeze. A. K. Davis, colored, wanted one of his own pursuasion nominated and moved to that effect. Blewis, Ed. Shaw, and Carter opposed the motion as it might endanger the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment if a "nigger" was sent to the Legislature. While the row was going on the wily chairman coolly put a motion to lay Davis' motion on the table and declared it carried. A fight now seemed imminent, when somebody moved that the convention indorse "Sugar" Hamilton, which suggestion was received with a howl.

Davis told the chairman to his teeth, that he "lied" when he said the motion to lay on the table was carried, but the chairman seemed to consider the remark a *lapsus linguæ*, and declared the Convention adjourned.

When our reporters left, shortly before midnight, the Davisites were organizing a third Convention, to nominate a "culled gemman" to the Legislature.

Leddin's Business College.

This institution is the only incorporated one of the kind in this State, being fully empowered by an act of the Legislature passed March 9, 1867, to grant diplomas, and fully endowed with all the rights and privileges of a corporate body. Under the judicious direction and by the indomitable energy of its principal, Mr. Leddin, it has gradually grown in prosperity and the confidence of the business public, until to-day it stands at the head of all commercial colleges in the land. Instruction given in a particular branch of study by teachers who have devoted to that special subject all their time and attention, is always more thorough than when it is imparted in schools of a general character. What our law schools are to the legal profession, our theological seminaries to the ministry, this institution is to those who are to be the thoroughly competent business men of the South.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—A card elsewhere in our columns announces the dissolution of the well known firm of Price & Treadwell, extensive wholesale grocers and provision dealers. It dates from the 1st instant. Mr. Price has disposed of his interest in the concern to his late partner, A. B. Treadwell, and R. A. & B. D. Treadwell, who will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm style of Treadwell Brothers, at the old stand, No. 15 Union street. The house is one of the largest in the city, transacts strictly a wholesale and commission business, and the Messrs. Treadwell are enterprising and progressive merchants as well as clever and courteous gentlemen. Their stock is of the best, and they sell at the lowest market prices.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE.—Our readers who desire to send a paper to their country or distant friends, and persons at a distance wishing for a good, solid, well-filled, interesting, and at the same time cheap weekly paper, should take the WEEKLY AVALANCHE, which can be had every Tuesday morning at our counter, put up, if desired, ready for mailing. The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is mailed with strict regularity for two dollars a year. The cheapest of the cheap!

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

CENTRAL PARK.—The celebration and grand excursion advertised to come off on Monday, July 5th, at Central Park, having been postponed in consideration of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, the picnic for the benefit of the orphans being announced for the same day, J. O'Connor, lessee of the park, takes great pleasure in announcing to the public that the gates at Central Park will be thrown open for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who may think fit to spend a few hours under the beautiful shade trees. The grand excursion to the park, and also the illumination in the woods, we leave for a future day, when due notice will be given.

Elysians for ladies' waists, women's and children's tucked skirtings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co.

The Balloon Ascension.

Yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past five, the preparations having been made complete, and a most eager crowd of spectators, numbering from one thousand to twelve hundred within the umbrageous enclosure, and an uncounted multitude on the outside, having assembled, the æronauts, Mr. Thompson and Professor Brooks launched their aerial car, with its superimposed propelling power, and set out on their voyage of discovery amid the currents and counter currents that form the strata of our mundane atmosphere. With great precision they cleared the surrounding tree tops, and proceeded on their perilous journey, being driven by a gentle breeze faster than a locomotive, and soon reaching an altitude from which they must have had a splendid panorama beneath. For a time it seemed that the balloon moved slowly, but even then its progress must have left behind aught less swift of wing than the passenger pigeon. As far as he could be distinguished, Mr. Thompson gracefully waved his hat in token of respect for the gaping multitude below, who were enduring the sharpest javelins from the receding sun, with few fitful breaths of air to mitigate the intense heat. Having reached a certain hight, certain shining particles were seen dropping from the basket-car, shimmering in the sunshine, and eccentrically, like snowflakes, looking out for a convenient resting place. We watched the balloon until it became so diminutive it looked like a globe, such as is used in schools. Gradually it ascended higher, and maintained its northeasterly direction. The first glittering particles seen to flutter down, were some of Dromgoole's specifics that had taken that shape and glistened like silver.

We have not heard at this writing from the broad, flapping wings of the AVALANCHE that, doubtless, was reserved for a more remote neighborhood. By half-past five the ærial sailors had long since passed out of sight, and nothing could be distinguished but a round ball that grew imperceptibly less. It was a beautiful and most successful ascension, and we trust, as we believe it was, a source of remuneration, at least with a living per centage to those interested.

The only incident we heard of worthy of narrating, was that a gentleman was suddenly overcome by heat, and supposed to have had sunstroke. He was placed in a carriage and driven where relief might be obtained.

The æronauts were heard from as having passed Mason's Depot, on the Memphis and Louisville road, about seven o'clock. They passed Raleigh a quarter to six. This shows that they were quite deliberate, and by no means disposed to shorten time on their trip.

After the foregoing was in type we received the following dispatch:

NEAR MASON'S DEPOT, June 3—7:30 p.m.—We descended safely and are now the guests of Major Seay. Prof. Brooks insisted upon descending at sunset, and I deferred to his judgment, much to my disappointment and regret.
S. D. THOMPSON.

News in Brief.

Huntsville, Alabama, also had a little touch of earthquake.

The boys were firing off Chinese crackers last night anticipatory of the 4th of July.

Captain J. J. Du Bose, of the *Ledger*, has gone on a visit to the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Colonel DuBose, of the *Ledger*, has bidden his editorial room good-by for a few weeks, and gone on a recreating tour to the springs.

The Grenada *Sentinel* learns that while out picking berries near that place, Wednesday, a negro woman was killed by a panther.

Bob Bruce, ex-military sheriff of Yallobusha county, Mississippi, killed an Irishman named Maginnis in Coffeeville Tuesday.

Notwithstanding our admonition, the watering process continues to proceed, and an offensive steam is constantly rising from the streets.

J. A. Signaigo, of the Grenada *Sentinel*, was in the city yesterday. There was a rumor that he is contemplating a return to the city to make his home here.

We had a call yesterday from Major J. H. Allen, agent of that old and meritorious institution, the Kentucky Military Institute. He is here on business, and will remain at the Overton several days.

Mrs. Aiken, whose residence is on the corner of Mill and Fifth street, and who was so badly injured by the explosion of a coal oil lamp on Friday evening, from which she was pouring oil in her stove to increase the fire, was not expected to live yesterday.

It is understood that the President and Directors of the Memphis Association Course are about to commence preparations for the coming fall meeting. Races are very popular in Memphis, and it would almost seem that we are to have two fall meetings in view of recent arrangements.

The Bar of Memphis have, with great unanimity, agreed to a tariff of fees, as well for their own protection as the protection of clients. This tariff has been printed and hung up in the offices of lawyers, and in the various courts of the city. The cost of litigation can be estimated without any difficulty so far as attorneys' fees go, and this certainly will contribute very much to give satisfaction to client as well as counsel.

ONE OF THE HEROES.—We have not seen until yesterday, since 1862, R. H. Hester, one of the chief builders of the ram Arkansas, and who served on her till she went up. He has many incidents to narrate, but few in which he was hero, for modesty and bravery are closely allied, and men are not made braver than Dick Hester. He has not changed his mind in the slightest, and with the same incentives would repeat the old experience and take the chances. He is a fully reconstructed rebel, but can't see why the conquerors have not exhibited that spirit of magnanimity which would have been displayed if the result of the great problem had been reversed. He was on the Alabama river for some time with Captain DeHaven, and was afterward captured on the Savannah river, serving his country in prison some nine months. In all his service on land and water—for he was in both services—he was partially deprived (for a time) of the free use of arms and legs, and there seemed a likelihood that a few more shots would make a colandar of his body. He looks, however, as though he could, whenever his country calls, like the flag

"That braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze,"

be as good as new, and stand by the colors to the last. Mr. Hester was in all the fights of the Arkansas, and saw what a terror she occasioned with her immense ram. He was afterwards on the ram Tennessee, which, with more power, did not accomplish as brilliant results. It is now agreed, and such is the opinion of this veteran, the capacity of these powerful naval monsters was not known and appreciated, else had they left nothing to tell the extent of their prowess.

Messrs. B. Lowenstein & Bros. return their thanks to the friends and customers of the house who waited so patiently until they could be served in the great rush which they had last week. Feeling satisfied that a great many did not attend, owing to the extreme warm weather, and, as it is their object to make an impression with all that they are selling less than any house in this city, they will continue their sale for one week longer. They still have some specialties which will be sold cheaper than ever. All who have visited this mammoth establishment say they never saw goods sold as low as they are now selling them. Remember, ladies, only one week longer; and if they do not suit you in quality and price, you will be remunerated for your trouble by witnessing the throng which come and go in immense crowds, and, judging by the smiling faces of all, they are well satisfied with their purchases. They intend to take the lead in everything pertaining to cheap goods, and, by careful attention to their customers, make it to the interest of everybody to trade with them.

Still further reduction in parasols. We have a large stock, and will sell them cheap.
2t B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

A Solemn Consideration.

We have a single consideration to present to our own citizens who have lost all by the events of the last few years. Your poverty you consider a badge of honor—*justly* so. You have not accumulated wealth at the expense of your country. Yours has been a continual sacrifice of wealth and position. You may not expect again to regain your former comfortable *status*. You are only laboring for a support for those near and dear to you. But suppose you should be stricken down suddenly! Your wages would cease! Those depending on you would be cut off from the supplies you are able to furnish, while living. Think of this! They might not be able to pay your funeral expenses, much less to provide bread and clothing for the little ones, when you shall be called away. Is not this a solemn consideration, worthy of your most serious attention, while you can command the means to provide for these helpless ones? To whom would you go in a period of distress? Would you call on strangers, however generous? or would you go to those endeared to you by the ties of friendship and long acquaintance? You can provide for your family by a very small sacrifice; and when you come to make this provision, which it is surely your duty to do, *in some Company*, do you not think that a *home Company*, like the *Carolina Life Insurance Company*, managed by men whom we know to be in full sympathy with all our misfortunes, is the one to which we would naturally apply? Should we die, our representatives would naturally feel *at home* in applying to Major Wicks, the President, Colonel Edmonston, the General Agent, and other officers of this Company. To minister to the wants of *our own people* is the mission of the Carolina Insurance Company.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court meets Monday morning at ten o'clock, and will proceed with the following calendar set for the week, to-wit: Nos. 126, 135, 155, 170, 189, 191, 196, 206, 207, 280, 229, 234, 237, 244, 248, 249, 256.

State vs Charles Boyd, murder.
State vs John Brown, housebreaking.
State vs J. T. Morton, robbery.
State vs John Osbourn, malicious shooting.
State vs Henry Bell, larceny.
State vs Henry Bell, larceny.
State vs Silas Weaver, larceny.
State vs Adolphus Thompson, larceny.
State vs Henry Pork, larceny.
State vs Dodson, larceny.

The above calendar appeared under the head of Circuit Court in yesterday's issue through mistake.

The officers of this Court, since the commencement of the present term, have been unremitting in their efforts to expedite the business of the same. The inertia, which has been one of the leading characteristics of this Court for some time back, has given way to ceaseless activity. The obliging clerks, sheriff and deputies are kept constantly moving, and vainly wish for rest during the long, sultry days.

L. B. Horrigan, the young and able Attorney General, who but recently received his commission, and was inducted into office at the beginning of the term, has been assiduous in the discharge of his laborious duties; indefatigable energy has marked his every step, day after day, through his zeal and skill other names are added to and swell the long list of convicts, who will soon be sentenced and carried to the penitentiary, there to suffer the folly of their crimes. Gen. Horrigan is looked upon, and considered by the Bar, as a criminal lawyer of fine ability and good standing, and well capable of filling the important office entrusted to him.

Great uneasiness is reported to be manifested among the prisoners in jail. News of the change in the management of the machinery of this court has reached their ears, and several of the notorious ones, who have so often defied and laughed at justice, now await their approaching trials with fear and trembling. Two more weeks work like the last, and the jail cases will be, with but few exceptions, disposed of. Then the cases out on bail will be looked into and brought to a speedy trial.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The cases heard and determined in this Court yesterday, are as follows, to-wit:

State vs Mary Smith, indicted for stealing a teapot, found guilty, and punishment fixed at twenty days' confinement in the county jail.

State vs Tooles, assault and battery, submitted, fined five dollars and discharged.

The Kiernan jury are still unable to say whether he is guilty or not. Only one case set for Monday. Tuesday will be the first day of the July term, civil side.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—Contrary to announcement made in yesterday's issue, this Court met yesterday and remained in session until two o'clock, hearing the argument in the case of Flaily, administrator, vs. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. This case was given to the jury at the above hour, but no verdict up to reporting. Monday the Court will take up the case of the State vs Bill Noakes, indicted for horse-stealing, etc., specially set.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court meets on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at ten o'clock a.m. The following cases are set for that day, on pleas, demurrers, etc.:

Wallace vs Hayes.
Christian vs Megibben.
McGee vs Block.
White vs Watson.
Mosby vs Flaherty.
Lanier vs Gayoso.
Vaughan vs Porter.
Woodbury vs Beattie.
Harding vs Stith.
Shelby county vs John League.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—This court will meet, pursuant to adjournment, Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock, and immediately proceed to call the motion docket. That being disposed of, case No. 1673, Davidson vs Fisher, Ames & Co., will be resumed and in a short time determined. The special calendar, beginning at No. 1674, will then be called, and the cases taken up in the order in which they stand on the same.

For one week longer we will continue our *grand clearing sale* of summer goods. Best prints 10, cents; common prints, 8 cents; good lawns, 12½ cents; grenadines, 15 cents; 10,000 yards of linen lawn, 25 cents; 5000 yards good quaility solid colored lawns, 25 cents; summer cassimeres, 35 cents.
J. H. LOEWENSTINE & BROS.,
1w 231 Main srteet, Clay Building

In the special column in to-day's paper will be found an advertisement from two highly accomplished and highly educated ladies, who desire positions as instructors. Their references are of a high class, and we hope their services may be secured by some of our educational institutions.

An Irish juror having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said: "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?" "Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said Paddy, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was let off.

A young newly married man hunted two days and a half in the Coliseum to find his wife. Thinks the structure too large and complicated by half. On the contrary, Mr. Pezzywezzy, who has been married ten years, thinks the Coliseum is about right. Happily, hints the brute, he didn't find his wife at all.

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 30th ultimo, says: "F. S. Harris, the ex-Commissioner of Registration of Maury county, yclept 'Mt. Pleasant Law-giver,' arrived in this city yesterday. He understood that he has been arrested with a writ of injunction against Jesse Harris, the recently appointed Registrar for that county.

The appropriations made by the City Council of Chicago, at its meeting Monday night, to defray the expenses of the city for the current year, exceed $4,000,000.

Our insane punster declares the recent "protest" of Turkey to Egypt an in-Sultan communication.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An Old Citizen Shot.

Statement of one of the Parties.

There was considerable commotion experienced in the city when the rumor went circulating widely that an old and highly esteemed citizen had been shot, and so vague was the report, it was for some time believed that Mr. Robert W. Shelton had been killed. When the facts were ascertained it appeared that Mr. Shelton had been assailed, himself being unarmed, and was wounded in the arm from the pistol of Forrest Powell.

We have only the statement of Mr. Shelton, which we believe to be as near the state of the case as one who was a participator could narrate. Mr. Powell was arrested, and we have not heard his version, but believe that it will not materially differ.

Mr. Shelton was in his boarding-house, on Poplar street, when a servant went to his room and said that a "Mr. Robinson" wanted to see him. Little dreaming who "Mr. Robinson" was, and entirely unarmed, Mr. Shelton went into the parlor where Mr. Powell was, and whom he at once recognized. Powell asked if he had written a certain offensive article in the *Ledger*, in which he (Powell) was mentioned most disparagingly. Shelton said he had written the article. He was asked why he had written it? Shelton replied and said a paragraph copied from a Mississippi paper represented that a man named Powell had married a respectable young woman there, and that he had taken her horse, sold it, and ran away. He was satisfied Powell was the same man, and had published him because he had beaten (swindled) him and others out of money. Powell asked if that was *all* that induced the publication, and was answered "yes." Powell then said "I've come down to kill you, and raised a pistol that he had already drawn and concealed under his coat. The pistol was a repeater, but there was only one shot, striking Shelton in the fore-arm, which he had thrown up, saying he was unarmed. The ball passing through the arm, lodged in the ribs of Shelton, inflicting a severe, but not necessarily fatal wound. Powel is about twenty-three years old, and is son of J. V. Powell of this city. He was married a year or more ago to an estimable young lady of Memphis. Shelton is a married man, a well known citizen, and is with Hendrix, Brewel & Co., Front street. What makes the proceeding appear more atrocious is that Powell sent up to Mr. Shelton a different name from his own, after obtaining from the *Ledger* the name of Mr. Shelton as the author of the card holding him as the person alluded to in the Mississippi paper. When arrested the charge preferred against him was "attempted assassination." There will doubless be a thorough examination to-morrow, when all the facts will transpire.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

Trouble About their Enforcement in Pittsburg.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial, June 29.]

At the secret conclave of the committee of tavern-keepers and brewers, held on Friday last, at Turner Hall, on Sixth avenue, at which reporters were excluded, Mr. J. B. Pollock, of the Pittsburgh bar, was present, and explained the Sunday laws to them in a satisfactory manner. He informed them who they could interfere with, and who they would have to leave alone. In respect to funerals and carriages hired for such occasions, he recommended the committees to have nothing to do with them for the present. He suggested, however, that the glass houses, the printing offices, the street cars, and divers other fields were open for operations. It was further resolved to sue Mayor Brush for misdemeanor in office, if he shall in any way interfere with the committees, or fail to give them official support. All the suits will be brought before him, and if he doesn't treat them according to law he will be prosecuted.

Some time after the above action of the committee was reported, we learned that W. C. Moreland, Esq., another member of the bar, had also been in conference with the committee, and that he counseled delay on the part of the enforcers. At his suggestion we understand the committee decided to delay the rigid enforcement of the law for two weeks, or until the proposed demonstration by the Germans on Sunday, the 4th inst., is over. There was no interference yesterday, whatever, and, with the exception of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham passenger railway, all the rest were in full tide of operation. The printing offices, too, pursued their usual Sunday work without molestation, which will leave no doubt in the minds of our readers that the committee acted on Mr. Moreland's suggestion. Omnibuses passed to and from the Union depot to the principal hotels, but the drivers had provided against arrest by placing on each of their vehicles, "U. S. Mail." The barber shops were all closed, but the usual number of carriages passed along the streets.

The residents of the South Side are moving in reference to the Sunday question, and a mass meeting of the citizens to consider the same is called for this evening in the Methodist Episcopal church, Birmingham.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, July 3, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVER—BUSINESS.

As we predicted, the fears of our St. Louis cotemporaries that we of the South would experience "dire trouble" from high water, is all moonshine. The late swells in the far Northern streams were caused by local rains, and the dreaded June rise this year will prove a myth. The Ohio is rising at Cincinnati, and is rising fast at the mouth. The Cumberland is falling, with little over three feet on the shoals. The upper Mississippi and upper Missouri are again falling. The Arkansas is rising with about nine feet to Little Rock. White river is also rising.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Lizzie Gill, St. Louis.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Robt. Burns, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, White river.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Lizzie Gill, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Laura.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Robert H. Wester, who commanded a Confederate gunboat during the war, is in town. He has recently returned from Texas.

The Julia, Captain Callahan, leaves on Monday for Vicksburg and the bends.

The Belle Memphis leaves on Monday for St. Louis, instead of Tuesday, as heretofore. She connects with the trains North and East. Crane is master and Blenker, clerk.

The Thos. H. Allen, Captain Pritchard, is the regular United States mail packet for the Arkansas river, leaving to-morrow evening.

The Des Arc, Captain Elliott, leaves on Tuesday for all points on White river.

The George W. Cheek, Captain Lee, will get away to-morrow evening for Friar's Point and way landings.

The new St. Francis leaves on Tuesday for St. Francis river. She goes to Wittsburg. Tom Bowman is master, and Messrs. Paine and Clark are clerks.

The Ozark came in from the Arkansas and lays up until business opens in the fall.

The Lizzie Gill passed down about daylight yesterday.

The Indiana is due from above.

The Des Arc, that fine White river packet, that has garnered to herself the good graces of the traveling public, is the regular Tuesday packet, leaving at the customary time. At the head of her command is Captain John D. Elliott, than whom a better officer does not step upon the hurricane deck, and he is assisted by the strongest team of business clerks that can be named. Joe Elliott is her urbane and magnificent clerk, and he has for his right and left bowers, equal to every trick, Messrs. Matt. Glass and John Chamberlain. The Des Arc is a model of a steamboat. Her sharp pattern enables her to always make time, when that is a consideration. She feeds well, for a friend of ours connected with a flourishing paper in Arkansas had a mind to board upon her, but was told she was a passenger packet, and did not want any boarders.

Steamboats.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
JULIA.......................Callahan, master
This superb steamer will leave MONDAY, July 5, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. jy4

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
BELLE MEMPHIS...................Crane, master
Will leave MONDAY, July 5, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. jy4

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company. United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Jacksonport and Little Rock
DES ARC.....................John D. Elliott, master
Leaves as above on TUESDAY, July 6, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents, jy4 No. 2 Promenade street.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Commerce, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Augusta, and Jacksonport.
DES ARC....................John D. Elliott, master
This splendid passenger steamer leaves TUESDAY, July 6, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG & CO., Agents, jy4 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.
THOMAS H. ALLEN..................Pritchard, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves MONDAY, July 5, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent, jy4 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. B. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock, p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, je22 23½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-Weekly Packet.
For Helena, Friar's Point and all Way Landings.
The new Side-Wheel Passenger Steamer
George W. Cheek,
JAMES LEE.........................master
Leaves as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, may1 Agents.

Notice to Arkansas River Shippers.

FOR the better accommodation of the traveling public and shippers, the schedule of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packets from this date will be changed. During the summer, as advertised, they will leave Memphis Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock p.m. instead of Tuesdays and Saturdays as heretofore. Immediately upon the opening of the fall trade, the Company will put in a Wednesday boat, leaving Memphis Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

For the present, there will be but two boats in White River, leaving Memphis Tuesdays and Saturdays. Upon the opening of the fall trade, there will be a Thursday boat put in, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as heretofore, thus making a daily line from Memphis to Little Rock and points above on the Arkansas River. JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
jy1

Memphis and White River Packet Company.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger packets of the above line will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m., for all points on Little Red and White rivers as high up as Jacksonport:
TUESDAY.
DES ARC..................John D. Elliott, Master
SATURDAY.
NATOMA....................W. J. Ashford, Master
Making close connections with the railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river; at Jacksonport with light water packets for Batesville and all points on Upper White river; also, for Pocahontas, Powhatan, and all points on Black river. This line will give through bills-of-lading to Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river, and all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers. Also, ticket passengers through to all the above points. Freight received at all times by the agents.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, No. 2 Promenade street,
T. A. KENDIG, 304 Front street, Mosby Block, } Agents. je18

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN.......Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. W. A. CALDWELL.........Baines, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON.........John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE..............Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river. JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
jy1 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

ALE.

Ale Drinkers, Attention!
COMPETITION THE LIFE OF TRADE.
The price of Sands' Ale reduced to two dollars per barrel. We deliver to any part of the city, and guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call.
W. G. WEAR & CO.,
No. 3 Howard's Row,
je3 sole Agents for the Southwest.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.
WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Pears, Potatoes and Produce generally for which we will pay the highest market prices. McDONALD & WOODWORTH,
jy2 No. 1 Howard Row.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.
I HAVE this day admitted Colonel W. H. D. Wendel as a partner in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, which will be continued at No. 9 Union street, over Meacham & Treadwell's, under the firm of Ralph Wormeley & Co. RALPH WORMELEY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy2

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Iron Founders.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 19, 1869.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, May 29th, for furnishing the city 25 iron lamp posts. Specifications to be seen at this office.
J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

DRS. PITMAN, HOPSON & LYLES,
24 Union Street,
Memphis, - - - - Tennessee,
RECEIVE patients from a distance, and treat all chronic diseases. je3

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 1st day of July, 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EUGENE MICHOT, individually and as one of the firm of Michot & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. S. NEVINS, individually and as one of the firm of Connell & Nevins, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN T. POLLARD, individually and jointly with S. S. Dare, H. T. Pollard, J. R. Pollard, H. L. Pollard and D. W. H. Williams, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH C. WHITTAKER, of Hazle Flat, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. W. ROBERTS, of Cageville, Haywood county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES M. WIDRIG, individually and as one of the firm of Lawless & Widrig and George J. Widrig & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FLETCHER SLOAN, individually and as partner with R. Johnson, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. B. WILLIAMS, individually and as partner with Charles Morris, and as partner with K. M. Hardin, of —— county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

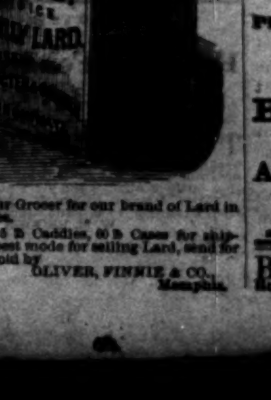
NOTICE.
District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABNER CLEMENTS, of Mt. Zion, Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BUN. F. PRICE.
DALTON & PRICE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as
Bill Heads, Bills Lading, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Placards, Ball Tickets.
BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as
Music, Magazines, Ladies' Books, Periodicals, Standard Works, Etc. Dray Tickets, Blanks of all kinds, Circulars, Drafts, Receipt Books, Check Books,
And every description of
Railroad and Steamboat Printing
SAMPLE BOXES made to order.
No. 9 Jefferson Street.

TOBACCONIST.

HAVANA CIGARS.
Messrs. BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 GRAVIER STREET, 77
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Direct Importers of Havana Cigars
Since 1848.
THE olest importation House in the South. The finest qualities and the greatest variety constantly on hand. Fancy Cigars and the latest novelties immediately received.
Domestic Cigars, of any size and shape, made to order, at reasonable prices, of the finest tobacco, all Havana, MELE or mixed, and of pure Connecticut, as desired.
BORNIO & BROTHER, 77 Gravier 77, N. O., La.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI


Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.
Packed in 5 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., my25 Memphis.

FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.
Extraordinary Inducements to
CASH BUYERS.
We are determined not to be undersold by any House in the City.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SUMMER GOODS
WILL BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST!
LINES OF GOODS AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.
Call early, secure Bargains, and convince yourselves that what we say we mean.
WALKER BROS. & CO.
je27 320 MAIN STREET, CLAY BUILDING.

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BRO.

AS we will commence enlarging our House on July 15th, we propose to sell until that time GOODS at such unprecedented low prices as to guarantee their sale. This is a genuine inducement to parties in quest of bargains. No humbug; we have the largest and best selected stock in the city. Our facilities are such that we can make it to the interest of all to buy from us. We have reduced our Staple Goods, Dress Goods, Lawns, Berages, White Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Parasols, Lace Points, in fact everything in our House. Ladies, you who want good goods at half their value, we invite your attention to this notice. We are now receiving large invoices of goods from Europe, and our object is to dispose of as MUCH AS POSSIBLE before their arrival. We mean what we say. We will give you advantages that you have never had before. Come early, as we expect a large crowd. It will be useless for us to enumerate in figures our prices. We ask you only to call and satisfy yourselves. je23

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Street,
je8 NEW YORK.

WATERING PLACES.

A SEASIDE RESORT!
COBB'S ISLAND!
This popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and has been rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-loving and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please.
THE SURF BATHING IS UNSURPASSED! AND PERFECTLY SAFE.
THE FISHING IS UNEQUALLED!
THE GAME IS ABUNDANT,
And consists in part of the Curlew, Plover, Willet, Snipe, etc.
The TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish in the world, as well as Game, and has every facility for deriving supplies from Norfolk and Baltimore.
The Traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the Eastern shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and thence by the steamer N. W. A. COBB for the Island.
From Baltimore the route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk, or by the steamer SUE to Cherrystone.
Board, $15 per week, and $60 per month.
COBB BROTHERS,
je29 P. O. Cherrystone, Va.

Beautiful Woman. If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.
Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.
It Removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.
The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No Lady need complain of her Complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.
The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. je30d&w

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE,
WM. SMITH, Proprietor.
HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $8.
Little Rock, June 15, 1869. je29

PERFUMERY.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated distingue appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.
It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effect of spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. Seventy-five cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.
Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful hair dressing. May 30

CIGARS.

Defiance Cigar and Tobacco House,
Opposite Peabody Hotel,
S. STERNBERG & CO.,
313 Main Street.

HARDWARE, ETC.

TO MERCHANTS
—AND—
PLANTERS.
BUY YOUR
Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Hardware and Iron,
—FROM—
ALLISON BROTHERS.
270 Front Street,
apr29 MEMPHIS, TENN.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

D. R. FORSTER, Late with A. J. White & Co. Thomas Day, late of ... | DEARING W. KEALHOFER, Formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co. ... Mollie Hambleton.
FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
209 Main Street,
Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS.
je22

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 329 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
HAVE just received a large addition to their stock of seasonable goods, to which they invite the attention of
Merchants Only.
je17

SCHOOLS.

Kentucky Military Institute,
(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)
COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.
Assisted by an Able Faculty.
The 26th Academical year of this Institute will begin
On Monday, September 6, 1869.
TERMS—Three hundred and ... dollars ... per Academical year of ... weeks.
For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. je22

THE CELEBRATED
"STERLING" SPOOL COTTON, SOFT FINISH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Sole Agents
FOR THE UNITED STATES.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS. T. W. JOHNSON & CO. L. KREMER.
je18&f

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Corner of Main and Monroe Streets
WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.
Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.
We respectfully solicit public patronage.
D. COCKRELL & SONS,
PROPRIETORS.
je17-tf

Notice.
THE Legislature of Tennessee having authorized the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company to change its business to a Banking business, under the name of the "Union and Planters Bank of Memphis," notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have ordered books to be opened for the subscription of
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
Additional stock, at the People's Insurance Company, No. 26 Madison street,
On the 1st of July next,
And to remain open for sixty days unless the above amount shall be sooner subscribed.
je23 WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.

WANTED.
10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest market prices paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds.
COMER & RICHARDSON,
2m No 2 Howard's Row, Memphis.

Trustee's Sale.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to me by Thomas L. Powers, on the third of August, 1867, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 63, pages 135 and 136, I will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash,
On Tuesday, July 27, 1869,
In front of the DeSoto Block, in Memphis, the lot of ground conveyed and described in said deed, lying east of and fronting on Wellington street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, fronting on said street about 148 feet, and running back between parallel lines east to the east line of lot No. 4, in block No. 55, except 40 front feet out off the north side of said lot, running back ... entire depth, heretofore conveyed by Mary ... to M. M. ...
Equity of redemption waived in the deed of trust.
Sale between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
je27 M. MAGEVNEY, Jr., Trustee.

AVALANCHE

[illegible] and Departure of Trains.

[illegible] AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
[illegible]	1:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
[illegible]	10:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
[illegible] accommodation	6:10 a.m.	5:20 p.m.
[illegible] train		5:50 a.m.

[illegible] AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
[illegible]	12:40 p.m.	4 a.m.
[illegible]	7:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

[illegible] car attached to Night Express trains [illegible] through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without [illegible]

[illegible] time fifteen minutes faster than city. [illegible] office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head [illegible] street.

[illegible] AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
[illegible] (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

[illegible] train makes direct connection for New [illegible] and all points South.

[illegible] train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs [illegible] all points north of Grenada on Mississippi [illegible] Railroad.

[illegible] ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. [illegible] will call for passengers and check [illegible] in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

[illegible] AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.
[illegible] To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.
[illegible] West—Leave Memphis daily......7:30 a.m.
[illegible] East—Leave Madison......3:00 p.m.
S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at......11:30 a.m.
Arrive at......2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at......2:00 p.m.
Arrive at......12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at......10.45 a.m.
Arrive at......3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at......10.45 a.m.
Arrive at......3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at......2.00 p.m.
Arrive at......2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at......5.00 p.m.
Arrive at......5.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at......11.00 a.m.
Arrive at......10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at......5.00 p.m.
Arrive at......4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at......11.00 a.m.
Arrive at......10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at......4.00 p.m.
Arrive at......9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at......4.00 p.m.
Arrive at......9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at......4.00 p.m.
Arrive at......9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at......3.30 p.m.
Arrive at......9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental) Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight......2
One package, to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces......4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces......6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces......8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS.

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address......4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces......8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces......12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces......16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address......2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6......4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9......6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12......8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payment, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20......10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30......15 "
" " $30 " " $40......20 "
" " $40 " " $50......25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

[illegible] FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, [illegible] cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, [illegible]

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—[illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussia closed Mail, each	

NOTICE

Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads and the public generally, will please take notice that we have no traveling agents out, and no person is authorized to represent the Avalanche as a traveling agent, unless showing authority dated subsequent to May 25, 1869. M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1869.

The movement in mercantile circles was more satisfactory, though there was no particular stir in any department of the general market. In prices there was no material change, excepting for oats, on which an advance of 5c was asked with a fair prospect of realizing, as the stock is reduced to a low point. The receipts of merchandise per rail and river were light, and included 83 casks bacon, 45 pkgs butter, 4 coops chickens, 578 bbls flour, 125 bbls lime, 161 bbls meal, 124 sks oats and 37 sks wheat. The consignment of oats was held at 85c, though there were small sales from store as low as 80c. Hay was inactive and nominal, retailing at $1 30@1 40 for good to prime timothy. Bacon was quiet and generally 18¾@19c for clearsides in store, with one or two small transactions on the levee at ¼c lower. Butter was dull, with prime to choice Western 30@32c. In mess pork there was only a small country jobbing trade at $34 50@35 per bbl. A moderate movement in flour was reported at $6 50@8 per bbl for low to extra family brands. Bran continued dull at $22 per ton in store, though there were no receipts. A dray load or two of shipstuff was sold at $24 per ton. Corn was firmer, on account of no receipts, with small transactions on levee and in store at 92@95c. The stock is fair, but is mostly in second hands. The balance of that brought in by the Natoma yesterday (about 400 sks) was sold last evening at 90c on levee. Corn meal was inactive, but ruled firmer on account of decreasing receipts. Northern shippers complain that they are losing money at present prices, and our own mills are idle or grinding wheat. It is impossible for them to supply kiln-dried meal at less than $4 50 per bbl while present prices of corn are sustained. Wheat is in demand at $1 25@1 35 for good to prime, and receipts are trifling. In cotton there was a more active movement, at irregular prices. The Robert Burns takes out several hundred bales this evening, which will leave the stock considerably less than called for in our statement. It will be closely counted on Monday.

In financial circles there was considerable stir on account of monthly maturities and collections, and paying and receiving tellers were busily engaged during the day, but no new features of interest were disclosed. The banks report little exchange making, and a fair demand, but with two exceptions continue to check on Northern and Eastern points at ¼ prem. The First National Bank has been obliged to ship currency, to a considerable amount, during the week, and is charging ⅜ prem. The collections are reported very satisfactory for the season, and we learn of no protests of consequence.

Gold was scarce and dealers expressed a desire to take hold at 136@136½, though there seemed to be little or no demand at the counter. There seemed to be an impression that higher rates will soon prevail. We notice 5-20's were quoted as high as 81¾ in London to-day, which was probably the cause of the weakness in coin. In New York gold opened at 136⅞@136¼, was 137¼ at 1:15 p.m., and closed at 137@137¼.

City scrip was in fair demand for the payment of taxes, and dealers seemed disposed to take hold more freely. Two at least bid 80. Sales to tax-payers were generally at 82.

County scrip was unsettled in consequence of materially increased offerings, and several dealers withdrew temporarily from the market, while others bought sparingly at 74@75.

Police scrip continues steady, dealers buying at 83.

We learned of no operations in stocks or bonds. There were none on the market.

The New York money market continues stringent, with ¼ per cent. per day charged on call loans. Sterling exchange was ¼ weaker to-day, quoted at 109⅞ for sixty day bills. Government securities were firmer and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	117¾@117⅞
5-20s of '62	[illegible]@121⅞
5-20s of '64	117[illegible]@117⅞
5-20s of '65	118[illegible]@118[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	116[illegible]@116[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	116[illegible]@116[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	116[illegible]@116[illegible]
10-40 bonds	108[illegible]@108[illegible]
Pacific 6s	105[illegible]@105[illegible]

Tennessee securities were dull with sales of new at 57⅞ and old quoted nominally 62. Railway and express shares were sustained by a heavy short interest outstanding and closed as follows:

Canton	61½
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
Merchants' Union Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	106
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	118½
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

According to our dispatches from New York to-day, the receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the week ending last evening were 7,543 bales, and exports 7,669 bales, against 4,000 bales received and 5,000 bales exported corresponding week in 1868, and 8,543 bales received and 8,145 bales exported last week, making receipts since September 1st, 2,050,000 bales, and exports 1,416,921 bales, against 2,178,000 bales received and 1,646,000 bales exported corresponding period last season. The stock is reported at 58,000 bales, against 93,000 bales in 1868.

Although the public debt statement shows a reduction of sixteen millions for June and thirty-nine millions since March 1st, the real fact is that for the fiscal year just ended the debt has been decreased in twelve months but sixteen millions one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. That is exactly the decrease, according to the statement as compared with that of one year ago.

The Treasurer of the United States now holds in trust for the National Banks, as security for circulation, bonds to the amount of $342,892,600; and, as security for public deposits, bonds to the amount of $26,144,350. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,795,445.

In reference to this matter a Washington telegram of the 1st inst. says:

The public debt statement for June, out to-day, shows that the Treasury contains thirty-seven millions of currency. This is some ten millions more than has been estimated, and shows such a contraction of the currency by locking up greenbacks, that the Secretary, after the statement was issued this afternoon, at once made an order instructing the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy not less than three millions of Government bonds at the next purchase day. This will place between three and four millions of currency at once on the street in New York and relieve somewhat the present stringency of the money market.

In referring to the special movement at New York since January 1st, the *Financial Chronicle* says:

It was very generally expected that, owing to the wide disparity between the imports and the exports of the country, we should have to ship during the spring and summer months a large amount of gold to Europe. This expected result, however, has not been realized. The passage of the public credit bill and the subsequent enforcement of the sinking fund provisions gave an impetus to the European demand for our bonds, which resulted in our sending out during March, April and May a very unusually large amount of securities, thereby saving the remittance of a corresponding value in the precious metals. Had it not been for these large exports of bonds, there can be little doubt that we should have shipped fully as much specie as last year, when, for the first five months, the total reached $37,279,000. But instead of this we have exported, during those months, this season only $13,116,000, or $24,163,000 less than in 1868, and $47,755,000 less than in 1867, as will appear from the following comparison:

EXPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31.

1869	$13,116,000
1868	37,279,000
1867	17,811,000

The export of bonds even went so far as to actually turn the flow of gold at one period in this direction; so that while our shipments of specie were unusually light, we received, for a time, heavy remittances of coin from Europe. During the first five months of the year $9,997,000 of gold and silver arrived here, against $3,200,000 for the same time in 1868 and $1,057,000 in 1867, as the following figures will show:

IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 31.

1869	$9,997,000
1868	3,200,000
1867	1,057,000

Under this exceptional movement, however, it is to be remarked that we had no extra supply of gold upon the market, and the premium has ranged little, if at all, below the usual average for this season during late years. On the 1st of June, the specie in the banks was only $10,000 above the amount at the same period of last year, and was nearly $3,000,000 less than on January 1st; while the amount of coin held on deposit in the Treasury was $3,696,000 less on June 1st than on January 1st. The following statements show respectively the coin in the banks and on deposit in the Treasury on January 1st and June 1st:

SPECIE IN NEW YORK BANKS JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 1.

	1869.	1868.	1867.
January 1	$20,726,000	$12,724,000	$13,185,000
June 1	17,871,000	17,861,000	14,617,000

COIN CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 1.

	1869.	1868.	1867.
January 1	$27,036,000	$20,104,000	$16,443,000
June 1	23,340,000	20,298,000	17,324,000

Cotton Market.

The demand was good to-day, and at the close the market was nearly stripped, very little remaining unsold. Sales reported foot up 402 bales, of which the principal items were 140 bales strict good ordinary to low middling at 31c; 101 barely middling at 32½c; 16, 8, 7 and 11 middling at 32½; 2 strict middling at 33¼; 8 and 33; low middling at 31; 3 and 13 do at 30; 4 and 3 good ordinary at 28½; 6 do. at 29c; 8 do. at 30c; 4 low ordinary, at 26c; 4 ordinary at 26½c; 6 do. at 27c; 6 and 2 do. at 28c. Since the Robert Burns takes out several hundred bales this evening, not contemplated in the statement below, it will be seen from the sales of to-day that the stock has been some under estimated, which is due to the fact that there has been no allowance for wagon receipts for several weeks. The stock, however, will be counted on Monday. In the meantime it may be estimated there are not over 150 bales in first hands.

The list of 101 bales reported above was sold by Hill, Fontaine & Co., and is the largest list sold at that price this season. It was classed good style of low middling by the seller, but the buyer considered it middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, July 3, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	38	
Received previously	245,990	246,028
		246,075
Exported to-day	124	
Exported previously	245,217	245,341
Stock at noon this day		732

Receipts per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 25 bales; river, 6.

Receipts per M. and O. Railroad, 5 bales.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 124 bales.

Receipts for the week, 397 bales.

Exports for the week, 824 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 3—10 a.m.—Ordinary, 28; good ordinary, 30½; low middling, 33½; middlings, 34½; good middling, 35½. Cotton market opens quiet but firm; sales at all ports yesterday 1390 bales; receipts at New York yesterday, 858 bales.

10:50 a.m.—Receipts for the week at this port 7543 bales; receipts for week at all points 6,000 bales; receipts since September 1st at this port 619,136 bales; receipts since September 1st at all points 2,050,000 bales; exports for the week at this port 319 bales; exports since September at this port 314,100 bales; exports for the week from all ports 7669 bales; exports since September at all ports, 1,416,921; stock on hand at this port, 21,000 bales; stock on hand at all ports, 58,000 bales; exports for the week to Liverpool, 868; exports for the week to continent, 20 bales; exports from all ports for the week to Liverpool, 7649; exports from all ports for the week to the continent, 20 bales. Exports of gold $300,000.

3 p.m.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged in prices.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens a shade firmer, at 12⅜d for middling uplands, and 12½d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales.

1 p.m.—The cotton market is active, at 12½d for middling uplands, and 12¾d for Orleans. Sales, 15,000 bales.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding.
Cattle, Cattle,

THE [illegible] Stock Yard is daily receiving and [illegible] on hand from 400 to [illegible] head of feeding cattle for sale. These cattle are from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Nation cattle of all ages and descriptions.

Parties desirous of purchasing will find to their advantage to call and supply themselves.
je9 W. M. BROOKS, Proprietor.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, [illegible]

Published in the daily newspaper having the LARGEST CIRCULATION in [illegible] of the Memphis Postoffice.

[illegible] Office hours from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

ALSTON miss J A	Anderson mrs T
Amos miss S	
BERRY miss C J	Reynolds mrs E, colored
Beckett mrs E J	Ballentine mrs J G
Brown mrs S	Brady mrs H
Barnes mrs J	Bandh miss A
CARTER miss D	Cash miss L
Cage mrs M A	Clarke mrs H
Coleman mrs A R	Collins miss
Cobb mrs M C	Conboy miss A
Cook mrs L	Craig miss E W
Cummins mrs M	Cromwell mrs L
Cullen mrs T A	
DEAN mrs E	Dickson mrs E A J
Dixon mrs H	Donohue miss J J
DuVall miss M	
EDWARDS miss A	
FLOYD mrs M	
GATES miss L	Golde M
Grayham S	
HENRI N	Heathcott mrs C E
Hilliard mrs C	Hite mrs A
Holland miss T	Homes mrs E
Howard mrs C B	Humphrey mrs R C
Hunter mrs M E	
JEFFERSON miss F	Jones miss E
Johnson miss A J	Johnson mrs G W
KING mrs M B	Kelly miss S
LANGREIN miss	Leavitt mrs S
Ledbetter miss M	Leftridge miss S A
Lodan mrs F	
MACK miss A	Mahoney mrs M
Meckel mrs R	Mitchell miss L
Mitchell miss M	Myers mrs M
Mobley mrs M G	Moreland mrs M M 2
Mulers mrs E	McDermitt mrs B
McDonel mrs P (col)	McPherson miss M M
NICHOLS miss L	
O'HERN mrs T	
POOKA miss J	Page mrs L (col)
Phillips miss S	Pendleton mrs A S
ROLLING miss S	Rouke mrs E
Russell miss M	
SHELBY J	Sehean miss M
Shean miss M	Shanley miss A
Sharp miss C	Shannon miss Y
Skelin miss M L	Southwel mrs T
Sovy miss D	South miss A
Stewart mrs S J	Stanley mrs R (col)
Sudbery miss L	Sulivan miss L
TAYLOR mrs J	Thomas mrs M K L
Thomas miss M	Thompson mrs M
Turnbull mrs M	Tucker miss W
VANCE mrs M	
WARD mrs M	Wetherman mrs F H
Ward mrs S E	Wintter miss H L
Wright mrs I	

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

ARMONR G	Antwine J H
Armstrong J P	Ashley J
Anderson J 2	Andrew P
Auther W	Adams W
BYLOW Judge	Bordelles A M
Boner A	Brown D A
Bricket G 2	Blanford G W
Biggs J H	Black J C
Bandy J H	Burns J
Bigger J	Bryant J
Balcock L	Bacon L C
Boswell M P	Brandy M
Baird R A 2	Hill T
Berry T	Jenkins W A
Buchanan W T	Brown W A
Botler W C	
COFFEY A B	Caperton Rev A C
Carroll D R & Co	Casebier A
Cassidy C J	Cushoon C
Clute E	Cochran F T
Clark G	Craig J
Connors J	Clark J
Corning M	Cowan P
Cross O	Cunningham P
Clements S	Collier Rev T H
Corcoran W C	Carson W
Conaway W L	
DOUGLAS C	Dickinson G S
DeLaney H C	Dollis H C
Danford J H	Duncan Dr J K L
DeBrular J	Doherty J P 2
Davis J	Dillard L S
Dupp R	Duncan W N
Davis W	
EDMONSON A C	Eakin C
Evans J B	Early Dr O R S
Eason W	
FOSTER A W jr 2	Foster Major F
Flynn P	Fields G W
Ferguson H	Polling J
Foster T J	Fox V
Fitzgerald W	
GRAY G W	Griffith A J
Griffin J W	Garner J
Garen N	Garvin P
Gayle Dr T C	
HARVEY L & CO	Hicks & Fielding
Howell D W	Hicks & Montgomery
Hewitt D W	Holtry D
Hill F	Hemshell G
Hogan J L	Houpt J
Harris J S	Hawkins L
Hunter M K	Hughes M J
Hazard Dr N E 2	Hulbert P R
Harris R A	Holland T
Harris W A	
ILAMS J	Ingram W L 2
JOHNSON A M	Jordan B E
Jackson Capt D	Jones J H
Johnson J H	Jones R
Jones Dr L S	Jones R H 2
Johnson W J E	Jefferson W
KNAPP J	Kelly J
Keane M	Kelley M
LINMAN & CO	Lebby B M & Co
Lightfoot G T	Lee H
Lee J A	Lewis J J
Lynch J	
MUNN A	Miller & [illegible]
Mullin Dr B F	Martin D
Morris C	Miller G
Moore Dr G H	Mockins J
Moore J	Moor J O
Magruder Gen J B 2	Mancourt J W
Mhoon J	Miller J W
Montague J	Martin J S
Maca J	Murray L F
Moloney F	Mitchell P S
Mitchell W R	Moore W E
Maingault W W	Mason W W
McCullie A	McKenna B
McKeon J	McSwine T
McAnally W T	
NORWOOD P J	Norvell T C
O'NEIL Dr A J	O'Neil & Sheerwood
PRESTON Mr	Prickett B
Prescott C C	Powell C
Payson E C	Punch Col H J
Phillips H	Perkins J P
Pains J J	Powell J A
Powell J	Price M
Pope G	Perkins W
REDFORD A H	Roger A
Rice & Engel	Reeves B T
Reachard C	Robbins C C
Raworth E F	Richerson H
Ravey J	Robinson J J
Rily J	Rhines M
Ryan W	Rodgers W W
SHALTERS A A	Stephen & Co
Spalding Dr	Stephens B
Studdart C M	Staly D S
Story D	Shea E
Sykes G H	Sutherland G W N 2
Sherwood J R	Scully J
Stephens J N	Sheen J
Steckley L J	Saunrs L M
Stephens Dr R B	Stanley Dr W
Shupper Col W F	Smith F
Smith A	Smith B
Smith R	
TAYLOR C	Teague H
Tolbert J	Taylor J
Tally M	Townsley R A
Thomas W H	
VICTOR J W	Van Riper J A
WHITE A	Ware Hon A H
West Dr B F	Wickens E
Walston H C	Wilson J
Worsham J C	Worsham M L
Whaling P	Wintersmith Col R C
Whitehead S	Whiting W
Williams L	Williams B

INITIALS.

Secretary of Continental Insurance Company of New York
Secretary of International Insurance Company of New York
P T
Superintendent Cotton Factory
S E C
Chief of Memphis and Pacific Railroad Bureau

FOREIGN LIST.

Boro A	Desaulniers H L
Ferro M	Frausioli mrs M
Fiorino M	Francois I
Gadois R	Giampeoli G
Lorriere C D	Piccoli G

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee, rendered in the case of Christian Speigel vs. J. M. Hill and others, rule docket, No. 2,[illegible], entered May the 18th, 1869, appointing me Trustee, in the place of Ira M. Hill, removed, in the following described deed of trust, to-wit, executed by L. Shanks, on the 16th day of December, 1858, and made to the said J. M. Hill, trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes therein described, payable to the said C. Speigel, and which said deed of trust is on record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 35, pages 615, etc., and two of the notes therein described, not having been paid off in full, I will, in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Monday, the 26th day of July, 1869,

In front of the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Memphis, the following described real estate mentioned in said deed of trust, to-wit: Lots No. three hundred and nineteen (319), No. three hundred and twenty (320), No. three hundred and twenty-one (321), No. three hundred and twenty-two (322), and Block No. three hundred and eighty-two (382), as laid down on the plan of Memphis. The above is very valuable property, and all of it, or enough to satisfy the balance due on the notes mentioned, will be sold without reserve. The equity of redemption is waived and the title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.
G. W. L. CROOK, Trustee.
June 22, 1869.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on the [illegible] day of March, 1868, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in book No. [illegible], page [illegible], [illegible], conveying the property hereinafter described to me in trust, to secure certain debts in said deed set forth, in the payment of which default has been made, I will, as directed in said conveyance, on

FRIDAY, July 30th, 1869,

Offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Overton Hotel, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, the following described property, to-wit: The house and lot known as the Adams Street Engine House, at the southeast corner of Second and Adams streets, fronting 37 feet 1¼ inches on Adams street, and running back on Second street 148½ feet to an alley, and being the part of lots [illegible] and [illegible] conveyed by Robert Banks to said Mayor and Aldermen. Equity of redemption waived. WM. R. BRIDGES, Trustee.
June 30, 1869.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

50 Tubs Rock-Elm Butter, [illegible] Boxes Cheese.

RECEIVED to-day, per steamer City of Cairo. For sale low, to close consignment, by VERRY & CARTWRIGHT, [illegible] Front street.

FRENCH JOHN'S
Eating House,
Irving Block,
No. 258 Second Street.

To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN,
je9w Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 3 lb, 5 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.,
my25 Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital powers, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, excesses, indulgences, exposures, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own Laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m.

TOBACCONIST.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Messrs. BORNIO & BROTHER,

77 GRAVIER STREET, 77

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Direct Importers of Havana Cigars

Since 1848.

THE oldest importation House in the South. The finest qualities and the greatest variety constantly on hand. Fancy Cigars and the latest novelties immediately received.

Domestic Cigars, of any size and shape, made to order, at reasonable prices, of the finest tobacco, all Havana, or mixed, and of pure Connecticut, as desired.
BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 Gravier 77,
N. O. La.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.
Dray Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fashionable Boot and Shoemakers,

LINKHAUER & BRO., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 251 Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Gilliman Block.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

MR. D. DOHLE has been admitted a partner in my business, which will be continued under the firm of E. Wasburg & Co.
EDWARD WASBURG.
Memphis, Tenn., May 15, 1869.

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 9 Jefferson street Memphis.

THE CANVASS

In Tennessee!

THE DAILY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,

ON ITS PLATFORM OF

Universal Suffrage!

During the Approaching Campaign for

Governor of Tennessee

—AND—

Members of the General Assembly,

The AVALANCHE will devote all its energies, with characteristic zeal and vigor,

To the Election of Candidates

Who are pledged to the people for

Universal Suffrage;

For the repeal of the

Odious Taxes upon Merchants;

For the inauguration of an

Honest Administration

—OF—

THE LAWS,

THE

Campaign Avalanche

Will be furnished to clubs of five or more for Fifty Cents to each subscriber. Address

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE,

AVALANCHE BUILDING.

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE. $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE. $3 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its departments. In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interest of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, and surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville [illegible]—the AVALANCHE is now superior to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the exclusive medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its River News, Market and Telegraphic reports; its miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials, all combined render it worth the price. Its Weekly is $3 per annum, and Daily $10. See advertisement for club rates. It is published by M. C. Gallaway & Co.—[Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE presented it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay they have made to improve their paper will be appreciated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it receives, and more too, for its patriotic and unselfish advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Panola Star.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the land, and the ability with which its editorial columns have been conducted has already placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Tipton Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, instead of seven, as heretofore. We trust that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its enlarged form.—[West Tennessee Whig.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $3.—De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no diminution. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's especial attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE, to be found in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and this paper is the stamp of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and the West, and money invested in its advertising columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the investor. We make this note for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday last, enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and true.—[Memphis Independent.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,
R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 139, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
apr28

FOR SALE.

POSTPONEMENT
—OF—
HENDERSON COUNTY
Land Sale.

THE undersigned, who were appointed Commissioners by the Kentucky Legislature to superintend and conduct the "Henderson county Land Sale" of William McLain, Esq., take this method of announcing to the public that the drawing of prizes in the enterprise has been postponed until the

First Day of September, 1869.

When on the 1st of October last the enterprise was laid before the public, it was confidently expected that it could be concluded by the 14th of January, 1869, the day fixed for the drawing, but several causes, none of which were anticipated and which could not be controlled by the Commissioners or by the owner of the property, combined to prevent it. Among these we may mention the failure to obtain printed matter at the time contracted for, the extreme stringency of the money market, and the distrust in the minds of the people of enterprises like this, induced by causes which are yet fresh in the recollection of the public.

Though tickets are now being rapidly sold, a sufficient number have not been disposed of to justify a transfer of the property without bringing loss upon the owner.

The farming lands embraced in the enterprise, nearly eight hundred acres of which are cleared and tillable, will be rented out for the present year—1869. Good bonds for the rent will be taken, and these bonds will be assigned to the persons who draw the said farms.

The money for the tickets sold is in the hands of the agents, and should any shareholder be dissatisfied with the postponement, his money will be refunded on the presentation of his ticket.

The undersigned think it will not be amiss to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the above enterprise, nor will they have in the future. They will not receive one cent for their services, and they do not now, and will not at any time, own, hold or control a single ticket in the enterprise; nor one dollar received from the sale of tickets will be used by them, nor can the owner of the property touch, use or control any part of it until after the drawing takes place; and should the enterprise, by any unforeseen contingency, prove a failure, all money received from the sale of tickets will be promptly returned on presentation of the tickets to the agent from whom bought.

D. BANKS,
W. S. HOLLOWAY,
ROBERT T. GLASS,
E. L. STARLING,
GRANT GREEN,
W. S. ELAM.
mar7

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S

STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

AND

MILL WORK,
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Blocks
Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,
POWER MORTISER,
Blanchard Spoke Lathe,
HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,
Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines.

SHAFTING,

Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty

Pulley Patterns,

Of uniform style and weight.

Catalogues furnished on application.

LANE & BODLEY
fe64d&w CINCINNATI.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FLETCHER SLOAN, individually and as partner with R. Johnson, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. WILLIAMS, individually and as partner with Charles Morris and as partner with K. M. Hardin, of [illegible] county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABNER CLEMENTS, of Mt. Zion, Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

STOCK DEALERS.

ROBERT DIXON & SON,

HENDERSON, KY.,

Dealers in Fine Selected Stock.

WE can furnish, to order, or upon personal application Extra Fine Carriage or Buggy Horses and small lots of Mules. We guarantee stock sold by us to be what we represent, and beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen in Memphis: W. M. Farrington, Esq., Dr. Bowen, Colonel Jesse Forrest, Judge George Dixon.

See the Horses sold by us to W. M. Farrington, Esq. fe15

NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

HEATH & FRAZER, Attorneys, have removed from the Desoto Block to the southeast corner of Main and Monroe streets, opposite the Peabody Hotel.

Wanted.

A PURCHASER for a neat house and lot and small drug store, in a pleasant inland town, surrounded by a good country. Also, a good farm of 160 acres, 1½ miles from the place. I will sell altogether or separately. A good location for a physician, a druggist, a school teacher, etc.

For particulars, address
D. E. McMILLAN,
my18 Kossuth, Miss.

W. G. & C. WEATHERFORD,
Attorneys at Law,

64 Union Street, - - - Memphis, Tenn.

Will practice in the Courts at Memphis and in Eastern Arkansas. my2

MANUFACTURERS.

Branch of the Johnson Type Foundry.

FRANKLIN
TYPE,
Stereotype and Electrotype
FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI.

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

BOOK AND NEWS TYPE,

AND

PRINTING MATERIALS,

Of every description.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping

In all their various branches:

BOOKS, MUSIC,

PATENT MEDICINE LABELS AND DIRECTIONS

JOB, WOOD CUTS, ETC., ETC.

SCHOOLS.

W. E. WARD'S
FIRST CLASS
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
ENGLISH COURSE COMPLETE,
CLASSIC COURSE (FREE),
FRENCH ROOM & TABLE,
MUSIC ON INSTRUMENTS,
VOCALIZATION,
DRAWING & PAINTING,
SOCIAL CULTURE,
HYGIENIC REGULATIONS,
SEMINARY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

St. Louis.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public. fe15

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company
of the South and West.

Office No. 12 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock......$1,000,000
Shares......$100 each

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at this office, where parties may subscribe either in money or lands.
may13 W. Y. ROCKETT, Agent.

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. R. F. GROSS.

THOMAS & GROSS,

Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,

TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,

Tanner's Oils, Etc.,

No. 366 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

Cash paid [illegible] or Hides and Leather in [illegible]ough. my 19

PROPOSALS.

Office of the
Board of Levee Commissioners.

For the Counties of

BOLIVAR, WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, MISS., June 31, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand)	45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand)	135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand)	800,000 " "
Total approximation	980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board, for which they will construct any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 19, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena," and must be addressed to
J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners,
je5 Greenville, Miss.

WATERING PLACES.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,
LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys,

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families FOR THE SEASON. The rates for board; $25 per week; $55 per month. For further information or circulars, address
ELLIS & CO., Proprietors,
Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 15, 1869. my18

NOTICES.

TO THE SAW MILL MEN
of the South.

THE undersigned desires to purchase 100,000 to 200,000 feet of good cypress strips, full inch thick by full 4 inches wide, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, to be delivered at St. Louis, Missouri.

Address proposals for part or whole of the above to RICHARD SCHULENBURG,
may14d&w St. Louis, Mo.

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails put out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 66 Jefferson street. JOHN REIF,
ap18 Carpenter and Builder.